NOVA SCOTIA COUNCIL ON HIGHER EDUCATION
ANNUAL REPORT 2000

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NOVA SCOTIA
Education and Culture

NOVA SCOTIA COUNCIL ON HIGHER EDUCATION

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

ANNUAL REPORT 2000

Welcome to the second annual report from the Nova Scotia Council on Higher Education (NSCHE) and to my second year as Council chair. Since the last report, there has been a change of government. Naturally, we have been consulting with the new Minister of Education, the Hon. Jane Purves, on the policy directions this change might create.

We believe that this government's expressed commitment to lifelong learning in its Charting the Course documents represents an unprecedented opportunity for the university communities. Our Nova Scotia higher education institutions should be central to achieving this vision.

Operating Funding

Despite the government's very real fiscal constraints, our advice was accepted to continue increasing university operating funds to what we had defined in 1998 as a fully funded system. However, only $4 million of the anticipated $8 million increase was available in this fiscal year.

We suggested that the government forego capital funding in order to provide the other $4 million in operating grants. Uncertainty over future capital and current projects caused the government not to accept this advice. As a result, operating funds increased to just over $194 million for the fiscal year 2000–01. They are projected to increase to $198 million in 2001–02.

University Board Consultations

Over the last 12 months, it has been particularly important for me and other members of the Council to meet with executive committees of the universities' boards of governors. We see board members as our partners in understanding and shaping Nova Scotia's institutions in the public interest. Each board acts in the best interests of its institution, while the Council seeks to provide advice to the Minister to enhance the educational and research opportunities for all our higher education institutions.

There is, therefore, a common interest for the board of each institution and the Council. There is also the probability of tension between a particular university's interests and what Council may see as the best interests of all institutions. We are looking for ways to implement our focus on advocacy, accountability, and accessibility. Not all boards agree on this focus to the same degree, and further dialogue will be required to clarify our respective views.

Deferred Maintenance

Over the last year, the Council has paid particular attention to the growing problem of deferred maintenance on our campuses. The Council and universities have a mutual goal of providing infrastructure that will enable our institutions to participate in innovation, research, and teaching. We have become acutely aware that if we are to meet this goal, an analysis of this issue is overdue. Together with senior officials from the universities appointed by the Council of Nova Scotia University Presidents (CONSUP), we have articulated the scale of the problem to the Nova Scotia government and continue to offer advice on collaborative solutions.

We were very pleased with the level of collaboration between our Council and CONSUP on this important issue and look forward to future work on issues of common concern. It is an excellent example of the open dialogue that I referred to earlier.

Other Priorities

One immediate mutual concern we must address together is the need to attract and retain our professors—particularly in science, health, and technology disciplines—in a time of increasing national and international competition.

There are a number of other issues that we continue to explore. We believe, for instance, it may be time to start re-examining whether we have the right number and balance of university enrolments in certain disciplines. Such analysis and reflection may be timely if we reach the $198 million target next year, as there will be legitimate pressure to revise the enrolment corridors for every institution. Such discussions would require input from all those who have a concern for the future of university education in this province.

MESSAGE FR

This year we have reported on some new areas while maintaining those tables from last year's document that stakeholders identified as most useful. We continue to invite suggestions on other areas of reporting, assuming that the data can be obtained to sustain such accountability.

We look forward to the government confirming the Council as an advisory board that will take on responsibility for community colleges and student assistance. We acknowledge that its form and function may need to evolve in response to changing government priorities. Consequently, we trust that new appointments will be made to the Council as soon as possible so that we can effectively engage in all aspects of our mandate.

Bob Shaw, *Chair*

The importance of higher education to the social and economic well-being of Nova Scotia is a central theme in the Voluntary Planning January 2000 report, *Taking Control of Our Future*. Commissioned by the government, this report aims to help direct the future development of the province.

The benefits to individuals who participate in post-secondary education have long been established. Studies have shown that increased lifetime earnings, the lowest unemployment rates and healthier lifestyles are some of the benefits enjoyed by well-educated citizens. As knowledge-based industries increasingly drive the Canadian economy, the significance of our universities becomes even more evident.

While university graduates are a large part of the highly qualified personnel employed in emerging businesses, the importance of university research as a basis for innovation and economic growth is paramount. Governments have embraced the fact that support to universities is an investment in Nova Scotia's future.

Under our constitutional arrangements, education is a provincial responsibility. Nevertheless, the federal government has had a long-standing interest in post-secondary education and has provided financial support to this sector over a long period of time. However, as the federal government focused on reducing its deficit during the 1990s, it is estimated that Nova Scotia received $518 million less in federal transfers as a result of the discontinuation of Established Program Financing and the Canada Assistance Plan. A portion of these federal transfers would have supoorted post-secondary education.

Similarly, provinces such as Nova Scotia struggled with their own deficits and reduced spending on universities. The consequences have been sharp increases in tuition levels, a shift to student loans rather than bursaries, and university facilities that are increasingly outdated and in need of renewal. There is now a general concern about accessibility to university education, the capacity of our institutions to attract and retain faculty, and our competitiveness in securing grants and partnerships with industry, which are key to an innovative economy.

While the provinces continue to debate with the federal government on the restoration of the Canada Health and Social Transfers, there are welcome signs that both levels of government have recognized that increased support for the post-secondary education sector is essential. The Nova Scotia government has now allocated increased funds to the universities for three consecutive years. While these increases have yet to bring the universities back to the high point of their funding, the reversal of the downward trend is most welcome.

The federal government has also increased its funds to universities through establishing specific programs in support of students and research infrastructure. Increased financial support, Millennium Scholarships, and the Canada Foundation for Innovation are discussed elsewhere in this report, as are some of the challenges facing our universities with respect to the renewal of their infrastructure and faculty demographics.

As we move into the 21st century, governments and universities face some difficult choices. To our advantage, the importance of higher education to this province is well founded and well understood.

Susan M. Clark

Susan Clark, *Executive Director*

OPERATING GRANTS

In April 1998 the Government of Nova Scotia adopted a new system for allocating operating grants to its universities. This new system is a very different approach from the preceding one, which was based on block grants determined by a series of decisions mired in each institution's individual history.

Council's intent, supported by the universities, was to develop a funding system that would be applied fairly and consistently to all institutions and be much more easily understood, thereby increasing the universities' accountability to Nova Scotians.

Eleven principles guided the development of the new funding formula:

- A university education should be accessible to all qualified students at reasonable tuition levels irrespective of the costs of the programs students choose to enter.
- A new system for allocating funding should be based on the relative costs of programs and current enrolments.
- The new system should be applied equally and fairly to all universities.
- The new system should recognize the unique characteristics of each institution.
- The new system should minimize the need for significant tuition increases over the next few years and thereby help control debt loads for students.
- Government funding should cover the costs of the programs offered, based on current enrolments and tuition revenues.
- The funding system should be open and transparent to all stakeholders, thereby increasing public accountability and ending the need for ad hoc adjustments to institutional funding.
- The system should provide funding stability and predictability to universities over the next few years.
- The research activity of universities should be valued and encouraged.
- The enrichment that international students provide to the educational experience of all students should be promoted.
- Public funding for education should finance the educational programs and services at universities. Initiatives that may be related exclusively to other factors, such as economic development, should be funded from other sources, including the private sector.

Now in its second year of operation, the new funding formula is seen by both Council and the universities to be a considerable improvement over the preceding allocation system. While it is true that each university has some reservations about a particular aspect or decision made in relation to the formula, it has been welcomed as a much more principled and accountable way of allocating grants. A more detailed description of the funding formula is contained in the Council's 1999 annual report.

TOTAL UNIVERSITY ASSISTANCE

Funds are allocated to the universities through the Assistance to Universities Vote in the Annual Estimates of the provincial government. The allocation of the vote for fiscal year 1999–00 is detailed in Table 1.

The total assistance comprises the statutory grants and funds generated through interprovincial transfers. Through an agreement with the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission (MPHEC), each member province receives a transfer payment from the other provinces for out-of-province students enrolled in "regional" programs. In 1999–00 these transfers resulted in a net gain of approximately $7 million for Nova Scotia.

Of the $200 million approved in the Assistance to Universities Vote, $7 million was allocated to dedicated payments for scholarships, rental, and the Atlantic Veterinary College. A further $2.7 million was targeted to support innovation and excellence within the universities and accessibility programs.

Innovation and Excellence grants support specific innovative and cooperative projects initiated either by the universities or through government-sponsored cooperative projects. In 1999–00 funding continued for the expansion of the Computer Science program at Dalhousie University ($1.6 million). Computer Science programs at Acadia University and the University College of Cape Breton each received $300,000. The business school at Saint Mary's University received $100,000, and the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design received $25,000 to develop a proposal for a film school.

Accessibility grants aim to increase the participation of groups and/or individuals who are under-represented in the Nova Scotia university system. In 1999–00 support was ongoing for both the Atlantic Centre for Disabled Students at Saint Mary's University ($300,000) and the Mi'kmaq Studies program at the University College of Cape Breton ($50,000). The Transition Year Program at Dalhousie University received $50,000.

Twenty thousand dollars of targeted funding was provided to CONSUP to assist with its administrative costs.

The remaining $190.3 million was allocated as operating grants to the universities. Under the funding formula, the total operating grant for each university is determined by the sum of the Unrestricted Operating Grant (96 per cent of total funding) and the Restricted Operating Grant (4 per cent of total funding).

UNRESTRICTED OPERATING GRANT

These are grants the universities utilize in support of their respective institutional missions. There are no restrictions on how the universities use these funds,

TABLE 1: BREAKDOWN OF THE ASSISTANCE TO UNIVERSITIES VOTE

Assistance		***1999-00***
Statutory Grants	$	193,084,503
Interprovincial Students		6,977,400
Total Assistance	$	200,061,903

Dedicated Payments		***1999-00***
Atlantic Veterinary College	$	3,807,864
Rent Payment: NSCAD		2,225,652
Rent Payment: DAL		1,000,000
Scholarships & other		10,000
Total Dedicated Payments	$	7,043,516

Targeted Funding		***1999-00***
Innovation and Excellence	$	2,325,000
Accessibility		400,000
Miscellaneous		20,000
Total Targeted Funding		2,745,000

Total Funds for Allocation	***$***	***190,273,387***

Allocation to Universities		***1999-00***
Acadia University	$	20,222,590
Atlantic School of Theology		762,180
Dalhousie University		94,563,508
Mount Saint Vincent University		12,566,389
Nova Scotia Agricultural College		3,959,605
Nova Scotia College of Art and Design		4,570,393
Saint Mary's University		18,752,999
St. Francis Xavier University*		16,342,965
University College of Cape Breton		12,995,195
University of King's College		2,687,898
Université Sainte-Anne		2,849,664
Total Funds Allocated	***$***	***190,273,387***

Totals may not equal sum of components due to rounding.

**Includes a $190,835 funding adjustment for the M.Ed. program.*

Source: Nova Scotia Council on Higher Education

except through the budgetary approval process that each institution's Board of Governors oversees. The Unrestricted Operating Grant is calculated according to three components:

Weighted Enrolment Grant (WEG)
The WEG is determined on the basis of course enrolments weighted by the cost of instruction in each discipline. Each institution has an assigned enrolment corridor based on the three-year period from 1994–95 to 1996–97. This component accounts for approximately 91 per cent of the grants provided to the universities.

Research Grant
The Research Grant is a percentage of the research funding received from the federal granting councils. This grant supports the indirect costs of research that are not included in the federal grants (see Appendix IV).

Extra Formula Grant
The Extra Formula Grant funds the additional costs that are associated with location outside Metro Halifax, very small size, service to part-time students, and operation in the French language.

RESTRICTED OPERATING GRANT

There are two components to the Restricted Operating Grant: alterations and renovations (A&R) and non-space (libraries and equipment) grants. These funds cannot be used for any other expenditures.

ENROLMENT AUDIT

Since the funding formula is driven by enrolment data, Council recognized the importance of ensuring consistency in the reporting of enrolments by all institutions. Consequently, Department of Education Grants and Audit staff, together with Council staff, conducted enrolment audits at each institution between fall 1998 and summer 1999. The audits, combined with specific pieces of new information supplied by some of the universities, resulted in funding reductions at four institutions and a slight increase in funding at two institutions.

The final outcome of the audit process on funding levels was not known until late into the 1999–00 funding year. Consequently, Council felt that it would be inappropriate to impose significant funding reductions to some institutions at a stage when many financial commitments had already been made. Council agreed that audit-induced funding corrections would not be made retroactive to Year One of the funding formula, since that would necessitate clawbacks of operating grants from some of the universities. Instead, funding would be adjusted at the level of a fully funded system (Year Three, 2000–01, according to the planned three-year progression to full funding). To minimize the impact of funding reductions to those institutions negatively affected by the audit, Council chose to spread the funding reductions over two years, applying half of the reduction to the 1999–00 year and intending to apply the second half of the reduction to the 2000–01 year. The funds withdrawn from those institutions negatively affected by the audit were redistributed to all institutions based on their percentage representation in the fully funded system.

OPERATING GRANTS FOR 1999–00

The detailed funding breakdown of the 1999–00 Assistance to Universities Vote is shown in Table 1. The Vote increased by $9.188 million over 1998–99, to $200,061,903. The allocation to universities increased by $8.486 million, to $190,082,553 (excluding an adjustment of $190,835 to St. Francis Xavier University for its M.Ed. program). This increase met the second of a three-year commitment by the provincial government to support the funding formula with $23.8 million in new funding over a three-year period from the inception of the formula in 1998–99 to 2000–01.

The breakdown of the $190.1 million awarded to the universities in operating grants for fiscal year 1999–00 is shown in Table 2. Figure 1 shows the percentage distribution of this money among the universities.

Of the $182.7 million allocated to the Unrestricted Operating Grant in 1999–00, $174.5 million came from the Weighted Enrolment Grant (WEG). Undergraduate programs made up 79 per cent ($138.6 million) of the WEG, with graduate programs making up the remaining 21 per cent ($35.9 million), as shown in Table 3. WEG funding derived from undergraduate enrolments was fairly evenly distributed between arts, sciences, and professional programs (27, 30, and 36 per cent, respectively), while the remaining 7 per cent of funding was derived from non-degree programs (Figure 2). Sixty-six per cent of the graduate funding was derived from enrolments in professional programs in fields such as architecture, business administration, engineering, health services administration, public administration, law, and urban and rural planning (Figure 3). Of the remaining 34 per cent of WEG funding derived from graduate enrolments, 11 per cent came from enrolments in the arts, 11 per cent from enrolments in the sciences, and 12 per cent from Ph.D. program enrolments. The assignment of programs to these groups is defined in Tables 25 and 26, Appendix VII. These percentage distributions are unchanged over the 1998–99 funding year.

CAPITAL GRANTS

For a number of years the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission (MPHEC) was responsible for recommending which projects should receive capital grants from the province. Since 1995 these recommendations were made in the context of Nova Scotia's Capital Grant Policy document. As of October 1998, the NSCHE took over the entire process for recommending capital grants and is now working with CONSUP to develop appropriate procedures for determining priorities for funding.

Projects approved through the MPHEC-directed process that was previously in place continue to be recognized, resulting in a commitment of capital funds through to 2000–01.

A joint working group of the NSCHE and CONSUP met in March 2000 and

TABLE 2: BREAKDOWN OF OPERATING GRANTS (1999–00)

Institution	*Unrestricted*	*Non-Space*	*A&R*	*Total Funding*
Acadia University	$ 19,366,080	$ 411,050	$ 445,460	$ 20,222,590
Atlantic School of Theology	730,863	14,819	16,498	762,180
Dalhousie University	90,980,016	1,803,512	1,779,980	94,563,508
Mount Saint Vincent University	12,061,327	277,751	227,310	12,566,389
Nova Scotia Agricultural College	3,885,553	37,026	37,026	3,959,605
Nova Scotia College of Art and Design	4,362,135	111,101	97,157	4,570,393
Saint Mary's University	17,986,449	396,261	370,288	18,752,999
St. Francis Xavier University	15,459,880	299,960	392,292	16,152,131
University College of Cape Breton	12,565,998	207,383	221,814	12,995,195
University of King's College	2,592,085	48,151	47,663	2,687,898
Université Sainte-Anne	2,755,917	25,923	67,824	2,849,664
Total Allocation	***$ 182,746,303***	***$ 3,632,936***	***$ 3,703,314***	***$ 190,082,553***

Totals may not equal sum of components due to rounding.

Source: Nova Scotia Council on Higher Education

FIGURE 1

Distribution of Operating Grants, 1999–00

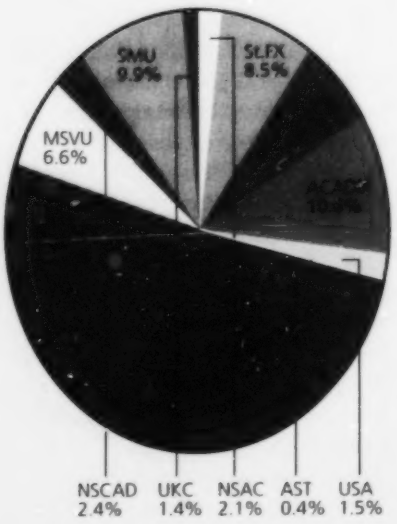


FIGURE 2

Distribution of WEG Funding within Undergraduate Programs, 1999–00

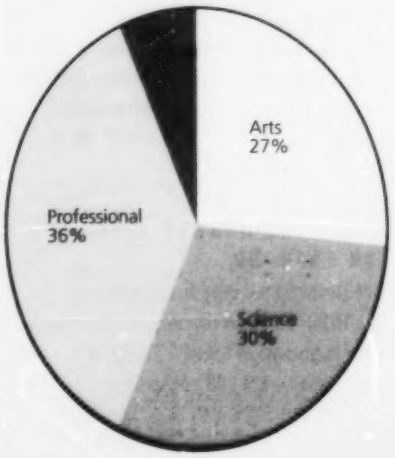
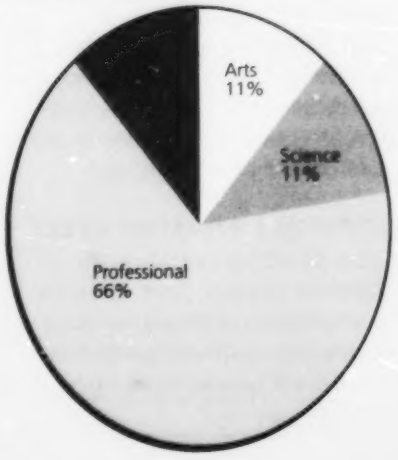


FIGURE 3

Distribution of WEG Funding within Graduate Programs (Master's and Ph.D. Levels), 1999–00



Source: Nova Scotia Council on Higher Education

agreed that over the next few years most of the capital construction required within the system would be directed towards deferred maintenance and facilities renewal, including new construction to replace existing facilities. The working group therefore recommended that the capital budget would produce the most benefit to the system by being allocated to deferred maintenance and facilities renewal (see Appendix III).

In fiscal years 1996–97 and 1997–98, a number of projects were completed and the majority of funding for the Saint Mary's University Commerce Building was distributed (Table 4). In fiscal 1998–99, project funding for Saint Mary's University was complete and progress on Dalhousie University's Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences Building was firmly established. Also in 1998–99, one-year commitments were made to Dalhousie University for replacing underground steam pipes ($1 million) and to University College of Cape Breton for upgrading heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning systems ($245,000).

Council was aware of an ever growing list of maintenance issues that were being deferred by the universities due to lack of funds. For fiscal year 1998–99 Council recommended, and the Minister of Education and Culture approved, the transfer of $1.1 million in capital funding to an additional one-time Alterations and Renovations grant to address some of these deferred maintenance issues.

In 1999–00, $0.672 million in capital funds was transferred to the operating grant to meet funding adjustments. The remaining $4.147 million in capital funds went to Dalhousie University's Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences Building.

TABLE 3: WEG FUNDING DISTRIBUTION BY PROGRAM GROUPINGS, 1999–00

Undergraduate Programs		***Graduate Programs***	
Arts	$ 36,879,967	Arts	$ 4,036,405
Science	41,472,247	Science	4,035,234
Professional	51,065,829	Professional	23,669,432
Non-Degree	9,144,973	Ph.D.	4,200,270
TOTAL	***$ 138,563,016***	***TOTAL***	***$ 35,941,341***
Undergraduate, Percentage of Total	*79%*	*Graduate, Percentage of Total*	*21%*

Source: Nova Scotia Council on Higher Education

TABLE 4: SUMMARY OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Institution	***1996–97***	***1997–98***	***1998–99***	***1999–2000***
Acadia University	$ 2,951,346	$ 210,672	$ —	$ —
Atlantic School of Theology	—	55,000	—	—
Dalhousie University	—	97,027	1,852,973	4,147,497
Mount Saint Vincent University	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia Agricultural College	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia College of Art and Design	—	—	—	—
Saint Mary's University	250,000	4,172,833	1,577,167	—
St. Francis Xavier University	967,654	356,846	—	—
University College of Cape Breton	—	—	245,000	—
University of King's College	250,000	—	—	—
Université Sainte-Anne	—	—	—	—
Transferred to Alterations & Renovations Grant	—	—	1,143,860	—
Transferred to Operating Grant	—	—	—	671,503
Total Capital Expenditures	***$ 4,419,000***	***$ 4,892,378***	***$ 4,819,000***	***$ 4,819,000***

Source: Nova Scotia Council on Higher Education

COUNCIL ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

The Nova Scotia Council on Higher Education was established in 1989 and continues to operate under the order-in-council passed on June 20 of that year (Appendix VIII). As an advisory body to the Minister of Education, Council members advocate on behalf of the province's universities and work with the universities to strengthen their capacity to offer high quality programs and to undertake significant research activities. To this end, Council organized meetings with the Executive Committees of the universities' Boards of Governors to talk about Council's role and to determine the level of support for its activities among one set of stakeholders. Over the coming months, Council will be seeking to meet with other members of the university community to hear first-hand the issues that they consider Council should be addressing.

The administrative expenses of the Council are summarized in Table 5.

TABLE 5: COUNCIL ADMINISTRATION EXPENDITURES

	1997–98	*1998–99*	*1999–00*
Salaries and Benefits	$ 308,112	$ 329,890	$ 361,676
Travel	57,272	54,606	32,828
Professional Services	414,559	333,568	324,867
Supplies and Materials	105,409	70,190	54,458
TOTAL	***$ 885,352***	***$ 788,254***	***$ 773,829***

Source: Nova Scotia Council on Higher Education

DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLMENT

ENROLMENT BY PROGRAM GROUPS

When the enrolment data used in the funding formula is reviewed and updated, changes in program enrolments will be carefully evaluated. The balance between undergraduate, graduate, and professional enrolments is of particular interest, as is the match between enrolments in particular programs and market demand. Of considerable financial consequence will be issues related to the funding of enrolment growth within the institutions.

Table 6 and Figures 4 and 5 show the distribution of undergraduate and graduate student enrolment, expressed as full-time equivalents, in non-degree, arts, science, professional, and Ph.D. program groups over the three-year period between 1994–95 and 1996–97 (program groupings are defined in Tables 25 and 26, Appendix VII). These data are based on post-audit enrolments. Undergraduate students account for 91 per cent of total university enrolment, with approximately equal participation (32 ± 5 per cent) in arts, science, and professional programs, and 5 per cent in non-degree programs. The vast majority of graduate enrolments are in professional programs (69 per cent), followed by 13 per cent in the arts, 11 per cent in sciences, and 7 per cent in Ph.D. programs.

ENROLMENT BY INSTITUTION

Figure 6 describes the system-wide enrolment, by institution, on a percentage basis, for the year 1998–99. A comparison between this pie chart and Figure

TABLE 6: ENROLMENT* DISTRIBUTION BY PROGRAM GROUPINGS, 1994–95 TO 1996–97

Undergraduate Programs		*Graduate Programs*	
Arts	10,835	Arts	352
Science	7,607	Science	305
Professional	9,305	Professional	1,909
Non-Degree	1,415	Ph.D.	205
TOTAL	***29,161 (91%)***	***TOTAL***	***2,771 (9%)***

Totals may not equal sum of components due to rounding.

** Full-time equivalents*

Note: Enrolment data presented in this Appendix include both full- and part-time students. Except for Table 6 and Figures 4 and 5, enrolment units are head counts.

Source: Nova Scotia Council on Higher Education

FIGURES 4 & 5: DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLMENT BY PROGRAM GROUPS (3-YEAR AVERAGE FROM 1994–95 TO 1996–97)

Figure 4: Undergraduate Enrolment

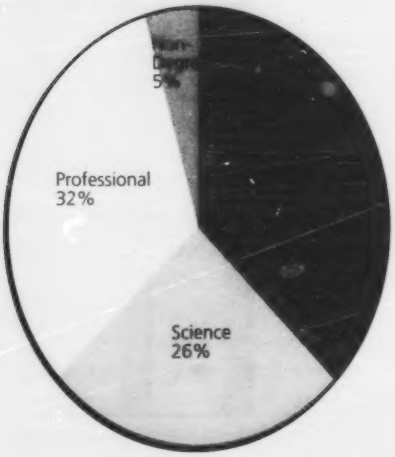
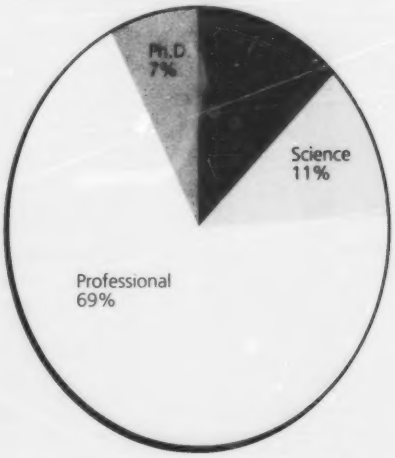


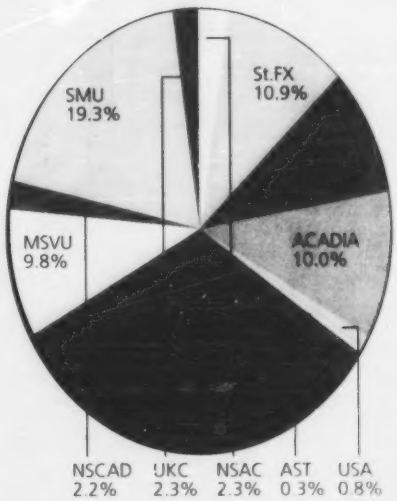
Figure 5: Graduate Enrolment (Master's and Ph.D. Levels)



Source: Nova Scotia Council on Higher Education

FIGURE 6

Distribution of Student Enrolment by Institution (1998–99)



Source: Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission

1 on page 8, which depicts funding distribution to the institutions, reflects the overall effects of the relative costs of programs on institutional funding. The distinction between percentage of enrolment and percentage of funding given to institutions is important to understand. Some universities, like Dalhousie, have a higher concentration of high-cost programs (graduate programs, professional programs, e.g., medicine, dentistry) and thus their overall funding percentage is higher than their percentage of enrolment. Dalhousie, therefore, receives 50 per cent of the system funding, yet has 33 per cent of the enrolment.

ENROLMENT BY RESIDENCE OF ORIGIN

An analysis of student enrolment by residence of origin (Table 7 and Figure 7) reveals some of the distinctive characteristics of the Nova Scotia institutions. For example, more Nova Scotia students are enrolled, proportionately, at University College of Cape Breton (92 per cent) than at any of the other degree-granting institutions. Conversely, University of King's College and Nova Scotia College of Art and Design each have about half of their students coming from out of the province (51 and 48 per cent, respectively), a figure that is significantly higher than any of the other institutions. The highest levels of international students are found at Saint Mary's University and the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design (9 per cent), followed by Acadia University (7 per cent) and Dalhousie

TABLE 7: DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLMENT BY RESIDENCE OF ORIGIN (1998–99)

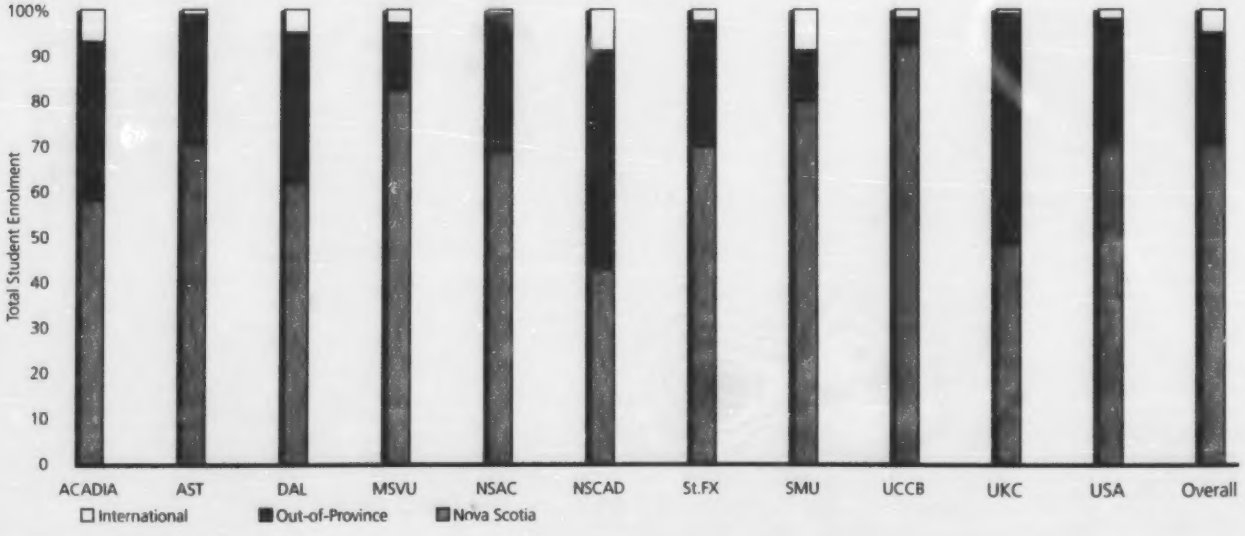
Institution	*Nova Scotia*		*Out-of-Province**		*International*		*Total*	
	Head count	*%*	*Head count*	*%*	*Head count*	*%*	*Head count*	*%*
Acadia University	2,202	58	1,338	35	264	7	3,804	10.0
Atlantic School of Theology	90	70	38	29	1	1	129	0.3
Dalhousie University	7,804	61	4,270	34	623	5	12,697	33.5
Mount Saint Vincent University	3,054	82	570	15	104	3	3,728	9.8
Nova Scotia Agricultural College	605	68	274	31	6	1	885	2.3
Nova Scotia College of Art and Design	348	43	396	48	73	9	817	2.2
St. Francis Xavier University	2,868	69	1,140	28	124	3	4,132	10.9
Saint Mary's University	5,799	79	842	12	667	9	7,308	19.3
University College of Cape Breton	3,011	92	208	6	55	2	3,274	8.6
University of King's College	414	48	445	51	8	1	867	2.3
Université Sainte-Anne	224	71	87	27	6	2	317	0.8
Total	***26,419***	***70***	***9,608***	***25***	***1,931***	***5***	***37,958***	***100.0***

** Includes Canadians living abroad.*

Source: Maritime Provinces Higher Education Comission

FIGURE 7

Distribution of Student Enrolment by Residence of Origin (1998–99)



Source: Maritime Provinces Higher Education Comission

University (5 per cent). These diverse enrolment patterns demonstrate the orientation and mission of each of the institutions.

The provincial government and the NSCHE recognize that there are significant advantages to the enrolment of students from outside Nova Scotia in our institutions. These enrolments attest to the quality of our institutions and allow Nova Scotia students to benefit from diverse educational experiences. Data for 1998-99 shows that in Nova Scotia, 9,608 students (25 per cent) are from outside the province, while 4,649 Nova Scotia students study in other provinces, for a net difference of 4,959 students. Such mobility should be encouraged and is a fundamental part of the Canadian interprovincial mosaic.

In future, further disaggregation by program of study, undergraduate, graduate, and professional degrees, will sharpen our understanding of the student profile in our institutions. One of the public policy considerations for further examination is whether this balance of enrolment across the system is what we would wish for, in terms of its mix of Nova Scotian, Canadian, and international students.

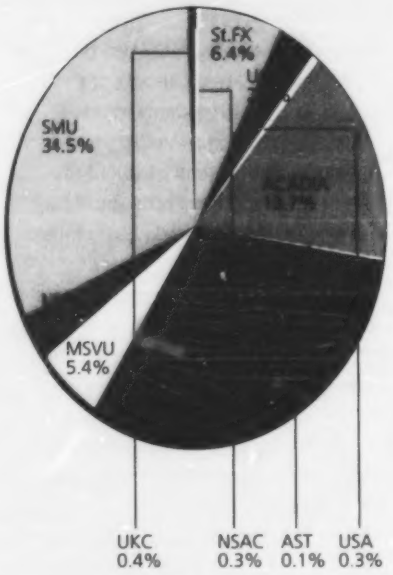
INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ENROLMENT

The presence of international students at Nova Scotia universities is an important component of higher education. The institutional distribution of the 1,931 international students studying in Nova Scotia in 1998-99 is shown in Figure 8.

International student enrolments at most institutions have declined significantly since their high point in the mid-1980s. One of the Nova Scotia government's strategic intentions is to increase international student enrolment to approximately 10 per cent of overall student enrolments. The funding formula provides significant incentives for the institutions to do so, as international students are funded in the same way as Canadian students—up to 10 per cent for undergraduate enrolment and 30 per cent for graduate enrolment. Furthermore, universities are no longer required to charge a differential fee for international students, but if they do so, they keep such differential fees for their own operating purposes.

FIGURE 8

Distribution of International Student Enrolment (1998–99)



Source: Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission

There is a great deal of competition for international students. Countries such as Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States have organized nationally to inform potential students of the advantages and quality of their post-secondary systems. Nova Scotia has been active at the national level to help bring international students to this province and to win large consulting contacts. Council and Department of Education staff have been meeting with the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada, and the federal government to raise the profile of the Canadian university system and its capacity to assist in the development of less economically advanced nations.

Additionally, to promote international trade and marketing of Nova Scotia's higher education goods and services, a separate office has been designated within the Department of Economic Development to manage a $2.1 million federal-provincial project dedicated to marketing Nova Scotia higher education institutions internationally. Operating since January 1998, the International Trade and Marketing Plan aims to foster student recruitment and to promote Nova Scotia's training and research expertise through a variety of activities. This office has been very successful in attracting international students to the province. The four-year recruitment target of 280 new international students was exceeded in October 1999, with institutions reporting 312 new international student enrolments.

International student enrolments have increased by 11 per cent (190 students), from 1,741 in 1997–98 to 1,931 in 1998–99. With this increase, the international student population comprises 5.1 per cent of the province's total university enrolment. A doubling of enrolments within this student group will be required to reach the enrolment target of 10 per cent international students.

As a result of the international trade and marketing initiative, Nova Scotia institutions are exporting more services and training. To date, 13 projects have generated $13.36 million in revenue. These projects include an Inter-American Development Bank curriculum consultancy project in Trinidad, won by Mount Saint Vincent University and ORACO (a private Nova Scotia-based consulting firm); in-service training in the Caribbean, delivered by the Nova Scotia Agricultural College and Saint Mary's University; and a school administration training program in Bhutan provided by St. Francis Xavier University and the Strait Regional School Board and funded by the World Bank.

Staff of the Council work closely with the International Trade and Marketing Office in developing and taking advantage of opportunities that arise from this unique collaboration between two levels of government, Nova Scotia's higher education institutions, and the private sector.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

STUDENT LOANS

The Nova Scotia Student Assistance Program is available to full-time students who qualify as residents of the province and is intended to supplement the student's earnings and contributions from family. A student loan is not intended to cover the entire cost of the education program and living expenses. Assistance comprises a Nova Scotia Student Loan, which provides up to $150 per week of study, and a Canada Student Loan, which provides up to $165 per week of study[1]. Based on this schedule, the maximum combined loan available for a standard 34-week study program is $10,710. In addition, there are Canada Study Grants, which assist students with dependent children, high-needs part-time students, students with disabilities, and women in selected doctoral programs.

A total of 12,977 Nova Scotia university students received $91.2 million in student aid in 1998–99, with $26.3 million coming from the Nova Scotia Student Loan program and $64.9 million from the Canada Student Loan program[2] (Table 8). Eighty-two per cent of the recipients (10,586 students) studied within the province, while 16 per cent studied in other provinces (2,118 students at 52 institutions) and 2 per cent studied outside of Canada (273 students at 95 institutions).

The distribution of students receiving Nova Scotia Student Assistance among the province's institutions was similar to the overall distribution of Nova Scotia students.

Of the 2,118 Nova Scotia students with loans studying in other provinces, 51 per cent were enrolled in New Brunswick (1,081 students at 7 institutions), 23 per cent in Ontario (483 students at 24 institutions), 8 per cent in Quebec (167 students at 8 institutions), and 6 per cent in Prince Edward Island (123 students at 1 institution). These percentages were similar to the distribution of the overall population of Nova Scotia students studying in other provinces (41 per cent went to New Brunswick, 28 per cent went to Ontario, 11 per cent went to Quebec, and 4 per cent went to Prince Edward Island).

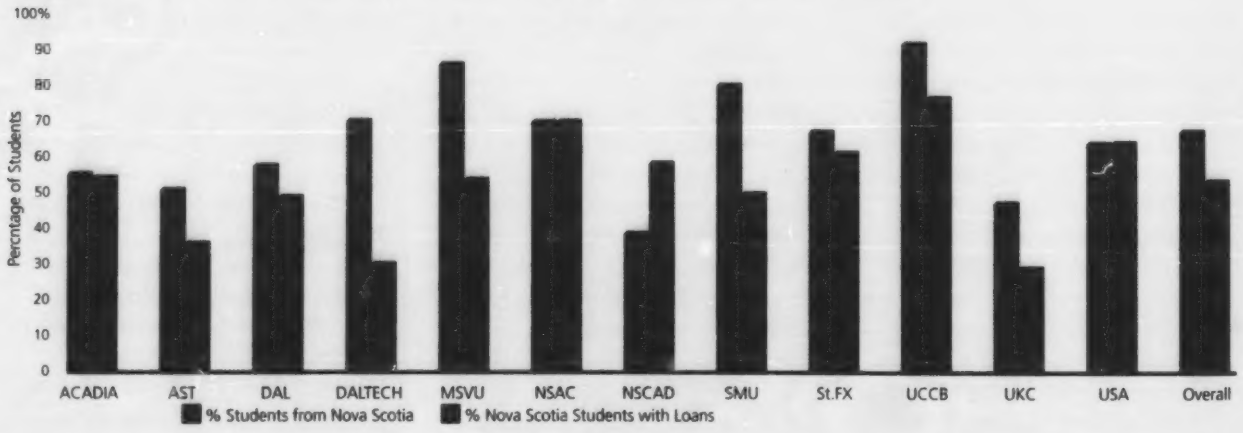
Eighty-seven per cent of the 273 Nova Scotia students with loans studying outside Canada were enrolled in institutions in the United States (237 students at 68 institutions) and 7 per cent in the United Kingdom (19 students at 15 institutions).

The complete list of 52 Canadian institutions outside Nova Scotia with enrolled Nova Scotia students carrying student loans is contained in Table 9. A similar list for the 95 international institutions is presented in Table 10.

Based on 1998–99 data, 53 per cent of Nova Scotia's full-time university students who chose to study in Nova Scotia held student loans. As shown in Figure 9, this rate was highly variable among institutions, ranging from lows near 30 per cent to a high of 76 per cent. When this group was expanded to include those Nova Scotia students who studied elsewhere in Canada, the percentage holding student loans remained unchanged at 53

FIGURE 9

Percentage of Nova Scotia Students with Loans Attending Nova Scotia Universities (1998–99)



Source: Student Assistance Division, Nova Scotia Department of Education

1. Weekly maximums have remained unchanged for the 1999–00 and 2000–01 loan programs.

2. The student-loan program also assists students attending community colleges, technical and vocational schools, and private career and trade schools. Overall, the 1998–99 program loaned $139.7 million to 19,505 students, with $38.7 million coming from the Nova Scotia Student Loan program and $101.0 million coming from the Canada Student Loan Program. The 1999–00 program loaned $137.1 million to 19,224 students, with $38.3 million coming from the Nova Scotia Student Loan program and $98.8 million coming from the Canada Student Loan Program.

TABLE 8: STUDENT LOANS TO RESIDENTS OF NOVA SCOTIA ENROLLED IN UNIVERSITY PROGRAMS (1998-99)

Location of Study Program	Number of Institutions	Students[1] Number	Students[1] Per cent[2]	Nova Scotia Student Loan	Canada Student Loan	TOTAL	Average Loan per Student
Nova Scotia							
Acadia University		1,031	9.7%	$ 2,525,313	$ 5,233,496	$ 7,758,809	$ 7,526
Atlantic School of Theology		13	0.1	35,506	64,831	100,337	7,718
Dalhousie University		2,658	25.1	6,091,600	13,734,607	19,826,207	7,459
DalTech		371	3.5	651,588	1,664,121	2,315,709	6,242
Mount Saint Vincent University		982	9.3	1,664,548	4,608,907	6,273,455	6,388
Nova Scotia Agricultural College		276	2.6	447,526	1,411,658	1,859,184	6,736
Nova Scotia College of Art and Design		156	1.5	327,836	739,339	1,067,175	6,841
Saint Mary's University		2,040	19.3	3,398,259	9,671,839	13,070,098	6,407
St. Francis Xavier University		1,448	13.7	3,477,814	7,520,668	10,998,482	7,596
University College of Cape Breton		1,393	13.2	1,576,246	6,581,600	8,157,846	5,856
University of King's College		116	1.1	252,123	597,350	849,473	7,323
Université Sainte-Anne		102	1.0	151,437	499,895	651,332	6,386
Nova Scotia Total	***12***	***10,586***	***81.6%***	***$ 20,599,796***	***$ 52,328,311***	***$ 72,928,107***	***$ 6,889***
Other Provinces							
British Columbia	4	70	3.3%	$ 174,818	$ 370,357	$ 545,175	$ 7,788
Alberta	3	82	3.9	167,566	448,838	616,404	7,517
Saskatchewan	–	< 10		14,956	44,392	59,348	
Manitoba	2	22	1.0	55,393	114,261	169,654	7,712
Ontario	24	483	22.8	1,392,648	2,635,076	4,027,724	8,339
Quebec	8	167	7.9	305,752	866,858	1,172,610	7,022
New Brunswick	7	1,081	51.0	2,006,255	5,517,094	7,523,349	6,960
Prince Edward Island	1	123	5.8	380,545	654,138	1,034,683	8,412
Newfoundland	1	81	3.8	194,107	410,241	604,348	7,461
Other Provinces Total	***52***	***2,118***	***16.3%***	***$ 4,692,040***	***$ 11,061,255***	***$ 15,753,295***	***$ 7,438***
Outside of Canada							
United States	68	237	86.8%	$ 864,756	$ 1,286,304	$ 2,151,060	$ 9,076
Central America		< 10		15,600	19,965	35,565	
United Kingdom	15	19	7.0	89,826	140,814	230,640	12,139
Europe (excluding UK)		< 10		30,900	50,202	81,102	
Middle East		< 10		12,000	13,200	25,200	
Africa		< 10		760	8,580	9,340	
Australia and New Zealand		< 10		6,750	22,605	29,355	
Outside of Canada Total	***95***	***273***	***2.1%***	***$ 1,020,592***	***$ 1,541,670***	***$ 2,562,262***	***$ 9,386***
GRAND TOTAL	***159***	***12,977***	***100.0%***	***$ 26,312,428***	***$ 64,931,236***	***$ 91,243,664***	***$ 7,031***

1. In cases where the number of students is fewer than 10, data has been withheld to protect student privacy.

2. Within each subgroup this figure represents the percentage within the subgroup. For each subgroup total, this figure represents the percentage of the overall total.

Source: Student Assistance Division, Nova Scotia Department of Education

TABLE 9: STUDENT LOANS TO NOVA SCOTIA STUDENTS STUDYING WITHIN CANADA, OUTSIDE OF NS, 1998–99

Institution	Location	Students	NSSL	CSL	Total
University of New Brunswick—Fredericton	New Brunswick	433	$ 778,274	$2,200,447	$2,978,721
Mount Allison University	New Brunswick	279	509,780	1,413,644	1,923,424
St Thomas University	New Brunswick	265	485,185	1,377,984	1,863,169
University of Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island	123	380,545	654,138	1,034,683
Memorial University	Newfoundland	81	194,107	410,241	604,348
McGill University	Quebec	80	156,704	425,763	582,467
University of Toronto	Ontario	65	225,632	377,848	603,480
Carleton University	Ontario	60	187,566	314,074	501,640
University of Calgary	Alberta	54	111,629	294,291	405,920
University of Western Ontario	Ontario	48	170,268	277,620	447,888
Atlantic Baptist College	New Brunswick	47	119,694	253,078	372,772
University of Waterloo	Ontario	46	83,744	198,751	282,495
Queens University	Ontario	43	137,763	236,876	374,639
Concordia University	Quebec	38	75,855	208,876	284,731
York University	Ontario	36	91,608	209,176	300,784
University of Ottawa	Ontario	35	79,415	190,050	269,465
University of British Columbia	British Columbia	32	86,949	177,108	264,057
University of Guelph	Ontario	31	69,092	159,587	228,679
University of Alberta	Alberta	26	52,493	143,327	195,820
University de Moncton	New Brunswick	26	32,859	122,338	155,197
Bishops University	Quebec	24	47,773	128,723	176,496
University of Victoria	British Columbia	24	60,183	108,072	168,255
Lakehead University	Ontario	23	54,213	132,521	186,734
McMaster University	Ontario	21	74,847	123,254	198,101
Ryerson Polytechnic University	Ontario	20	58,542	110,428	168,970
University of New Brunswick—St John	New Brunswick	18	38,824	80,660	119,484
University of Manitoba	Manitoba	16	38,041	81,591	119,632
Laval University	Quebec	16	12,570	63,461	76,031
Wilfrid Laurier University	Ontario	15	46,975	85,640	132,615
University of Windsor	Ontario	14	35,798	70,205	106,003
Bethany Bible College	New Brunswick	13	41,639	68,943	110,582
Simon Fraser University	British Columbia	11	14,501	65,377	79,878
Sub-total		**2,063**	**$4,553,068**	**$10,764,092**	**$15,317,160**

Institutions with fewer than 10 NS students with loans	Location	Students*	NSSL	CSL	Total
University of Northern BC	British Columbia		$ 13,185	$ 19,800	$ 32,985
Athabasca University	Alberta		3,444	11,220	14,664
University of Regina	Saskatchewan		1,982	2,805	4,787
University of Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan		12,974	41,587	54,561
Brandon University	Manitoba		17,352	32,670	50,022
Brock University	Ontario		10,200	16,830	27,030
Laurentian University	Ontario		7,217	26,423	33,640
Nipissing University	Ontario		4,006	11,550	15,556
Osgoode Hall Law School	Ontario		4,950	5,445	10,395
Regis College	Ontario		5,100	5,610	10,710
Royal Conservatory of Music	Ontario		5,400	5,940	11,340
Royal Military College of Canada	Ontario		2,143	10,593	12,736
St Paul University	Ontario		2,641	5,610	8,251
Trent University	Ontario		25,148	46,855	72,003
University of St Michael's College	Ontario		6,908	8,580	15,488
Waterloo Lutheran Seminary	Ontario		3,472	5,610	9,082
MacDonald College	Quebec		2,347	9,063	11,410
University of Montreal	Quebec		6,572	12,045	18,617
University of Quebec	Quebec		1,320	8,157	9,477
University of Quebec—Chicoutimi	Quebec		2,611	10,770	13,381
Sub-total		**55**	**$ 138,972**	**$ 297,163**	**$ 436,135**
Overall Total		**2,118**	**$4,692,040**	**$11,061,255**	**$15,753,295**

*The number of students with loans has been withheld to protect student privacy.

Source: Student Assistance Division, Nova Scotia Department of Education

per cent. This represents a 10 percentage point increase over the previous year (1997–98), where only 43 per cent of the Nova Scotia students studying within Canada held student loans. A comparison of the percentage of full-time students with Canada Student Loans among the provinces, based on 1997–98 data, places Nova Scotia third highest, at 43 per cent, tied with Ontario and just slightly above the national average of 41 per cent (Figure 10).

The overall average loan per Nova Scotia student for 1998–99 was $7,031 (Table 8). Students studying within Nova Scotia had the lowest average loans, at $6,889 per student; these students generally have lower travel expenses than those studying outside the province and in many cases they save on accommodation expenses by living at home. A comparison of the average loan per student among Nova Scotia institutions revealed that the rate varied by $1,862, from a low of $5,856 at the University College of Cape Breton to a high of $7,718 at the Atlantic School of Theology. Students who studied in other provinces had an average loan of $7,438.

A total of 8,185 former students began to repay their student loans in 1998–99. Seventy-seven per cent of these students (6,301) had a total loan amount of $20,000 or less, and 64 per cent (5,250) had a total loan amount of $15,000 or less (Table 11). Nine per cent (768) of the students beginning to repay their loans in 1998–99 had total loan amounts in excess of $30,000. Between 1994–95 and the present, the number of students with loans has doubled overall. The number of students with more than $25,000 in debt has increased by 10-fold over the period to 1997–98, and by more than 12-fold over the period to 1998–99. A detailed study of the 1998–99 data revealed that 22 students (0.3 per cent) had debts in excess of $50,000. Many cases of high debt were related to the attainment of advanced graduate degrees such as Ph.D.s. However, there were cases where the credentials obtained did not appear to correlate with the years of study or the accumulated debt load; instead, the study programs suggested a lack of focus, direction, and commitment.

The student aid program is being reviewed to ensure that the regulations controlling the loan process are balanced between allowing a reasonable access to loans while safeguarding against students accruing debt loads that may be beyond their ability to repay.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE NOVA SCOTIA STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM

For 1999–00 the Nova Scotia Student Loan Program provided $38.3 million to 19,224 students attending universities, community colleges, technical and vocational schools, and private career and trade schools, at an overall cost to the province of $22.4 million (Table 12). Loan remission, which is the forgiving of a portion of the annual loan depending on the level of borrowing and academic performance criteria, accounted for the largest expenditure, amounting to $9.9 million. The second largest expenditure was to cover interest charges during the study period and for six months after the completion of study, costing $5.9 million. Lending institutions were paid $3.6 million in risk premiums for assuming the liability of loan defaults. Interest relief, provided for up to 30 months to borrowers who are unable to meet their monthly payments as a result of unemployment or underemployment, cost the province $3 million.

In 1999–00 Nova Scotia students also received $98.8 million from the Canada Student Loan Program. Together, the two loan programs provided $137 million in support of Nova Scotia students.

CANADA MILLENNIUM SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION BURSARY PROGRAM

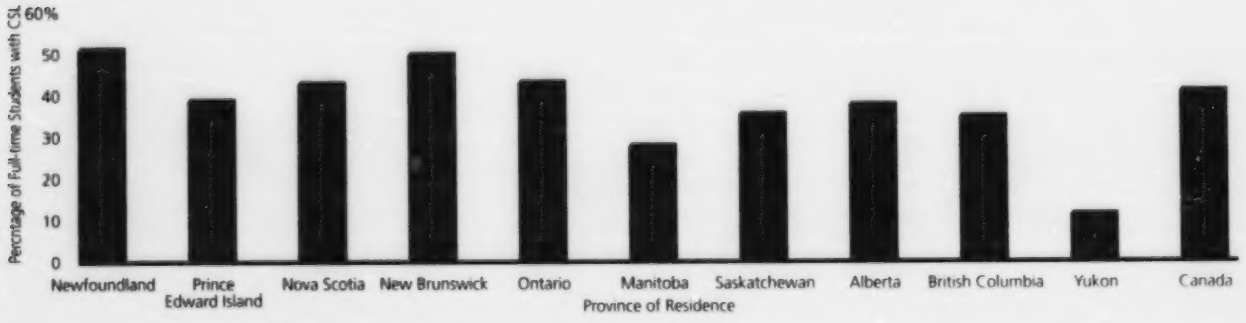
The Canada Millennium Scholarships were announced in the 1998 federal budget and are designed to make new funding available in the form of bursaries for needy and deserving students over the next 10 years. The provincial share is based on population, and Nova Scotia will receive $8.9 million annually for the next three years, at which time the amount of the allocation will be re-evaluated.

In June 1999, the Minister of Education signed an agreement with the Canada Millennium Scholarship Foundation to administer these awards for Nova Scotia students, in conjunction with applications for student loan funding.

To be eligible, students must be full-

FIGURE 10

Percentage of Full-time Students with Canada Student Loans by Province of Residence (1997–98)



Source: Socio-Economic Analysis Group of HRDC and Centre for Education Statistics, Statistics Canada

TABLE 10: STUDENT LOANS TO NOVA SCOTIA STUDENTS STUDYING OUTSIDE OF CANADA, 1998–99

Institution	*Location*	*Students*	*NSSL*	*CSL*	*Total*
University of Maine—Fort Kent	United States	105	$ 378,067	$ 551,197	$ 929,264
University of Maine—Presque Isle	United States	37	131,166	181,132	312,298
Bob Jones University	United States	11	43,698	65,340	109,038
University of Pittsburgh—Emerg Med	United States	< 10	12,086	32,010	44,096
University of London	United Kingdom	< 10	19,500	30,030	49,530
Harvard University	United States	< 10	11,400	12,823	24,223
Houghton College	United States	< 10	10,800	14,850	25,650
Springfield College	United States	< 10	9,567	19,470	29,037
Texas A & M University	United States	< 10	12,956	20,790	33,746
Cornell University	United States	< 10	5,400	11,880	17,280
Indiana Wesleyan University	United States	< 10	5,100	11,550	16,650
LA College of Chiropractic	United States	< 10	15,300	16,830	32,130
Logan College of Chiropractic	United States	< 10	7,950	8,745	16,695
Middlebury College	United States	< 10	5,400	11,880	17,280
University of Missouri—Columbia	United States	< 10	0	7,076	7,076
University of Western Alabama	United States	< 10	5,140	7,920	13,060
Yale University	United States	< 10	0	6,402	6,402
University of Edinburgh	United Kingdom	< 10	7,800	17,160	24,960
Ben-Gurion University	Middle East	< 10	12,000	13,200	25,200
Jagiellonian University—World	Europe	< 10	10,800	11,880	22,680
University College Dublin	Europe	< 10	5,100	11,385	16,485
Saba University Sch of Medicine	Central America	< 10	15,600	17,160	32,760
University of Melbourne	Australia	< 10	6,750	14,025	20,775
Sub-total		***201***	***$ 731,580***	***$1,094,735***	***$1,826,315***

Institutions with fewer than 10 NS students with loans	*Location*	*Students**	*NSSL**	*CSL**	*Total**
Arizona State University	United States				
Asbury Theological Seminary	United States				
Augusta College	United States				
Aurora University	United States				
Bennington College	United States				
Boston College	United States				
Boston University	United States				
Califoria State University (Long Beach)	United States				
California Sch of Prof Psy	United States				
California State University—Fresno	United States				
Columbia University—New York	United States				
DePaul University	United States				
Dordt College	United States				
East Central University	United States				
Florida State University	United States				
Franciscan University of Steubenvill	United States				
Gallaudet University	United States				
Lockhaven State College	United States				
Manatee Technical Institute	United States				
Manhattan School of Music	United States				
New College of California	United States				
New Jersey City University	United States				
New School for Social Research	United States				
New York University	United States				
Norwalk Community Tech College	United States				
Old Dominion University	United States				
Purchase College-Suny	United States				

(continued on Page 19)

(TABLE 10 CONTINUED)

Institutions with fewer than 10 NS students with loans	*Location*	*Students**	*NSSL**	*CSL**	*Total**
San Francisco Conservatory	United States				
Sarah Lawrence College	United States				
Slippery Rock University	United States				
St Andrews Presbyterian Church	United States				
St John's College	United States				
Texas Tech University Health Science	United States				
University of Pittsburg Centre for Emerg	United States				
University of Detroit	United States				
University of Findley	United States				
University of Maine—Orono	United States				
University of Michigan	United States				
University of Mississippi	United States				
University of North Texas	United States				
University of South Alabama	United States				
University of South Carolina (Col)	United States				
University of Southern California	United States				
University of Texas	United States				
University of Tulsa	United States				
University of Vermont	United States				
University. of Kentucky	United States				
University of Alaska (Fairbanks)	United States				
University of Hartford	United States				
Walla Walla College	United States				
Winthrop University	United States				
Yosan University	United States				
Instituto Allende	Central America				
Cambridge University	United Kingdom				
College of Law	United Kingdom				
Kings College—London	United Kingdom				
Queen Margaret College	United Kingdom				
University of Bristol	United Kingdom				
University of Exeter	United Kingdom				
University of Lancaster	United Kingdom				
University of Leicester	United Kingdom				
University of Nottingham	United Kingdom				
University of Oxford	United Kingdom				
University of St Andrews	United Kingdom				
University of Wales (CardifF)	United Kingdom				
University of Hull	United Kingdom				
Abo Akademi University	Europe				
International Space University	Europe				
University Cattolica del Sacro Cuore	Europe				
University of Geneva	Europe				
University of Cape Town	Africa				
University of South Australia	Australia				
Sub-total		***72***	***$ 289,012***	***$ 446,935***	***$ 735,947***
Overall Total		***273***	***$1,020,592***	***$1,541,670***	***$2,562,262***

*Data withheld to protect student privacy.

Source: Student Assistance Division, Nova Scotia Department of Education

time undergraduates enrolled in university, community college, technical or vocational school, or private career/trade school. The value of the award ranges from $2,000 to $3,500, in $500 increments, based on need as determined by the Canada Student Loan/Nova Scotia Student Loan needs assessment and eligibility criteria. Awards, issued directly to lenders, will be applied to the student's federal and provincial student loan debt once Student Assistance confirms that the student has registered for the second half of their academic year.

The 1999–00 Millennium Scholarship awards to Nova Scotia students are detailed in Table 13. A total of 3,084 students received $8,976,000 in Millennium Scholarship funds, for an average award of $2,911. Seventy-nine per cent (2,428) of award recipients attended university, receiving a total of $7.0 million in funding, for an average award of $2,875.

TABLE 11: NUMBER OF STUDENTS BY DEBT LEVEL AT CONSOLIDATION*

Loan Range	*1994–95*	*1997–98*	*1998–99*	
< $10000	1,970	4,133	3,755	46%
$10,000 to $15,000	1,043	1,388	1,495	18%
$15,001 to $20,000	591	927	1,051	13%
$20,001 to $25,000	295	612	642	8%
$25,001 to $30,000	75	485	474	6%
> $30,000	25	552	768	9%
TOTAL	***3,999***	***8,097***	***8,185***	***100%***

(Loan Range)	*(Students)*	*(%)*
$30,001 to $40,000	*570*	*6.96%*
$40,001 to $50,000	*176*	*2.15%*
$50,001 to $60,000	*17*	*0.21%*
$60,001 to $90,000	*5*	*0.06%*

**Consolidation is the term to describe the commencement of student loan payback.*

Source: Student Assistance Division, Nova Scotia Department of Education

TABLE 12: NOVA SCOTIA STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM EXPENDITURES

	Expenditures for 1999–00
Loan Remission	$ 9,900,000
In-Study Interest	5,900,000
Risk Premium	3,600,000
Interest Relief	3,000,000
TOTAL	***$ 22,400,000***

Source: Student Assistance Division, Nova Scotia Department of Education

TABLE 13: 1999-00 MILLENNIUM SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS TO NOVA SCOTIA STUDENTS

Province of Study	*Universities Only*		*Overall*	
	Number of Students	*Total Award*	*Number of Students*	*Total Award*
Nova Scotia	1,976	$ 5,720,000	2,473	$ 7,224,500
New Brunswick	220	551,000	242	620,500
Prince Edward Island	43	121,500	69	193,000
Newfoundland	20	59,000	22	66,000
Quebec	21	61,000	25	73,000
Ontario	118	376,500	195	623,000
Manitoba	4	12,500	5	15,500
Saskatchewan	1	3,500	3	10,500
Alberta	15	48,000	30	91,500
British Columbia	10	28,500	20	58,500
TOTAL	***2,428***	***$ 6,981,500***	***3,084***	***$ 8,976,000***
Average Award		***$2,875***		***$2,911***

Source: Student Assistance Division, Nova Scotia Department of Education

DEFERRED MAINTENANCE, FACILITIES RENEWAL, AND UNIVERSITY CAPITAL NEEDS

The 11 campuses that make up the Nova Scotia university system comprise a physical plant of approximately 260 buildings with a replacement value estimated at $1.47 billion. This estimate excludes residences and their contained food-service facilities, since these are generally operated on a cost-recovery basis and are not supported through provincial capital funds.

Although the majority of the buildings were erected over a two-decade period beginning in the early 1960s, seven campuses are home to historically significant buildings from the mid- to late-1800s. Most campuses have some very modern buildings, employing state-of-the-art construction and operating systems. From a functional perspective, the infrastructure ranges from relatively unsophisticated space to complex teaching and research laboratories and technologically advanced classrooms providing the latest in computer-enhanced learning.

Many of the buildings have reached the age at which large maintenance projects are required, such as new roofs, window and door replacements, replacement and modernization of mechanical components, and upgrading to meet health and safety codes. However, the funding history of the university system, exacerbated by the funding reductions of the mid-1990s, has made it very difficult for the institutions to commit funds for these purposes.

A study conducted by Coopers and Lybrand for the North American Association of Physical Plant Administrators reported that the minimum annual level of spending on building renewal and adaptation should be 2 per cent of the current replacement value. For the Nova Scotia university system, this would represent $29 million. However, a survey conducted by CONSUP in the spring of 1999 found that the annual expenditure was only $7.6 million, with an estimated $302 million in deferred maintenance and renewal projects.

This staggering level of deferred maintenance and renewal is not unique to Nova Scotia. It is a widely recognized problem across Canada and in the United States. A survey conducted by the Canadian Association of University Business Officers (CAUBO) in 1999 estimated the level of deferred maintenance at universities across Canada to be $3.6 billion, with approximately $1.2 billion representing work that required immediate attention to avoid further deterioration and increased costs.

The CAUBO survey reported the Facilities Condition Index (FCI, the ratio of deferred maintenance over current replacement value) for the whole of Canada to be 11.3 per cent, and in the Atlantic Region, 17.3 per cent. The CONSUP survey reported a FCI of 20.5 per cent for Nova Scotia. The average FCI for the United States is 7 per cent. As a general guideline, the FCI should be around 2 per cent and not exceed 5 per cent.

In April 1999 a joint working group of CONSUP and the NSCHE began meeting to develop a set of recommendations to deal with deferred maintenance, facilities renewal, and capital needs. A report addressing the first two issues was submitted to the government in December 1999. It recognized that the magnitude of the problem dictated corrective action spanning 10 years or more and proposed a set of recommendations that would move the universities to a point where their annual expenditures on renewal and adaptation would prevent a future accumulation of projects.

To deal with ongoing facilities renewal and adaptation, the report recommended that an annual budget representing approximately 2 per cent of the current physical plant replacement value, or $29 million, be provided. This would represent a $21 million increase in annual spending, to be added to the $7.6 million already directed to this cause. An escalation period of five years was allotted to achieve this increase in funding, with 29 per cent of the funding coming from the universities and 71 per cent from government (Table 14).

To address the $302 million maintenance backlog, the report considered that escalation over five years to a total annual funding level of $35 million was feasible from a fiscal perspective and would allow serious maintenance issues to be addressed over a reasonable time frame. These funds could be contributed as follows: 14 per cent from the institutions

TABLE 14: ANNUAL FACILITIES RENEWAL FUNDING SCHEDULE

Year	*Funding Commitment ($ M)*			
	Institutions	*Government*	*Current*	*Total*
1	1.2	3.0	7.6	**11.8**
2	2.4	6.0	7.6	**16.0**
3	3.6	9.0	7.6	**20.2**
4	4.8	12.0	7.6	**24.4**
5	6.0	15.0	7.6	**28.6**
6	6.0	15.0	7.6	**28.6**
7	6.0	15.0	7.6	**28.6**
8	6.0	15.0	7.6	**28.6**
9	6.0	15.0	7.6	**28.6**
10	6.0	15.0	7.6	**28.6**
Total	***48.0***	***120.0***	***76.0***	***244.0***
%	*29%*	*71%*		

Source: Interim Report of the NSCHE/CONSUP Joint Working Group on Deferred Maintenance/Facilities Renewal and University Capital Needs

and 86 per cent from government. Over 10 years, this schedule would provide $280 million, almost meeting the backlog estimate (Table 15). It was recognized that the extent and timing of federal support for this initiative would be very difficult to predict. Funding appeals at the federal level for this purpose are ongoing by a variety of groups. Although it is likely that these efforts will meet with some success, the actual outcome will remain unknown for some time.

The working group agreed on an allocation formula based on the representation of each institution in the overall system, determined by a 30:30:20:20 weighting of the following four parameters: gross square footage of building space, current replacement values, student enrolments based on full-course equivalents, and student enrolments based on weighted full-course equivalents. As a condition for participation in the funding program, each institution would be required to demonstrate its commitment toward resolution of the facilities renewal backlogs by developing a three-year plan of maintenance and renewal activities and through the allocation of its proportionate share of funds to match government contributions.

With respect to the annual allocation of the $4.8 million in capital funding, the working group agreed that when funds became available in 2001–02 (capital expenditures are fully committed through to 2000–01), they would most benefit the system if directed towards deferred maintenance and facilities renewal. CONSUP has yet to agree to this approach.

Overall, the report called for $524 million to be directed toward facilities renewal over 10 years, with all but $76 million representing new funding. Council recognized that under the current financial circumstances, it would be very difficult for the province to allocate any significant portion of a federal-provincial split. However, Council proceeded with the recommendation to government on the basis that renewal of capital assets is necessary to keep our university system competitive with the rest of Canada.

TABLE 15: DEFERRED MAINTENANCE FUNDING SCHEDULE

Year	*Funding Commitment ($ M)*		
	Institutions	***Government***	***Total***
1	1.0	6.0	**7.0**
2	2.0	12.0	**14.0**
3	3.0	18.0	**21.0**
4	4.0	24.0	**28.0**
5	5.0	30.0	**35.0**
6	5.0	30.0	**35.0**
7	5.0	30.0	**35.0**
8	5.0	30.0	**35.0**
9	5.0	30.0	**35.0**
10	5.0	30.0	**35.0**
Total	***40.0***	***240.0***	***280.0***
%	*14%*	*86%*	

Source: Interim Report of the NSCHE/CONSUP Joint Working Group on Deferred Maintenance/Facilities Renewal and University Capital Needs

UNIVERSITY RESEARCH

RESEARCH GRANTS

Universities receive support for research from a variety of sources outside of their operating grants. These grants typically cover the direct costs of conducting research but do not address the indirect costs associated with administration and overhead. The funding formula recognizes this factor and consequently provides support for the indirect costs through the Research Grant component of the Unrestricted Operating Grant. After consultations with university representatives, five national granting agencies were chosen to calculate this support. Grants from the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council, Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, and the Canada Council for the Arts are funded at 40 per cent of the value of the grants. Medical research grants from the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR, formerly the Medical Research Council) and the National Health Research and Development Program are funded at the lesser value of 34 per cent, since a significant part of this research is conducted in hospitals and therefore has less cost impact on the university.

Table 16 details the funding received by each of the Nova Scotia institutions from the granting councils for 1998–99. Dalhousie University was the recipient of 80 per cent of the $19.7 million in grants awarded to the province. The research council awards to the province have changed only slightly over the past several years: 1998–99 awards are down 1.6 per cent from the previous year, but are up 2.7 per cent compared to the 1994–95 to 1996–97 three-year average used in the funding formula. With this level of national funding, the annual provincial Research Grant in a fully funded system amounts to approximately $73 million.

CANADA FOUNDATION FOR INNOVATION

The Canada Foundation for Innovation (CFI) was established by the federal government in 1997. The foundation was created as an independent corporation with goals to build Canada's capacity for innovation, strengthen the research training of young Canadians, attract and retain able researchers in Canada, promote networking and collaboration among researchers, and ensure the optimal use of Canadian research infrastructure by promoting sharing within and among institutions. This Foundation will enhance the capability of Canadian universities, colleges, hospitals and other not-for-profit institutions to carry out world-class scientific research and technology development. The anticipated outcomes are economic growth, job creation, and improvements in health, environment, and quality of life.

The foundation has a capital investment budget of $1.9 billion and is currently mandated to operate to 2005. Focusing on health, the environment, science, and engineering, the foundation funds 40 per cent of total eligible research infrastructure project costs. The remaining 60 per cent comes from the institutions and other funding partners, including all levels of government and the private and voluntary sectors.

TABLE 16: 1998–99 FUNDING FROM NATIONAL GRANTING COUNCILS ($,000)

Institution	*MRC*	*NHRDP*	*SSHRC*	*NSERC*	*Canada Council*	*Total $*	*Total %*
Acadia University			$ 198	$ 792		**$ 990**	**5.0%**
Atlantic School of Theology							**0.0%**
Dalhousie University	$ 5,672	$ 235	$ 855	8,977		**15,738**	**79.8%**
Mount Saint Vincent University			119	50		**169**	**0.9%**
Nova Scotia Agricultural College			13	286		**300**	**1.5%**
Nova Scotia College of Art and Design			10		200	**210**	**1.1%**
Saint Mary's University			238	775		**1,013**	**5.1%**
St. Francis Xavier University			137	885		**1,022**	**5.2%**
University College of Cape Breton			58	175		**232**	**1.2%**
University of King's College			8			**8**	**0.0%**
Université Sainte-Anne			32			**32**	**0.2%**
Province Total, 1998-99	***$ 5,672***	***$ 235***	***$ 1,668***	***$ 11,939***	***$ 200***	***$ 19,714***	***100.0%***
%	*29%*	*1%*	*8%*	*61%*	*1%*	*100%*	
Province Total, 1997-98	***$ 5,143***	***$ 598***	***$ 1,521***	***$ 12,588***	***$ 182***	***$ 20,032***	
Province Total, 1994-95 to 1996-97 Average	***$ 4,949***	***$ 736***	***$ 1,670***	***$ 11,805***	***$ 39***	***$ 19,199***	

Totals may not equal sum of components due to rounding.

Source: Data supplied by the granting councils

TABLE 17: CFI AWARDS TO NOVA SCOTIA UNIVERSITIES AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Institution / *Project Title*	*CFI Award*	*Decision Date*
Acadia University		
Center for Microstructural Analysis	$ 613,395	Jan-99
Total CFI Awards for Acadia University	***$ 613,395***	
Dalhousie University		
A Longitudinal Population-Level Database on Child and Youth Health in Nova Scotia	$ 101,054	Jul-00
Facilities for Materials Characterization	3,454,781	Jul-00
Marine Environmental Prediction System for Real-Time Observation, Prediction and Visualization	1,445,716	Jul-00
Beowulf Computer Cluster for Modelling Non-Equilibrium Materials in Physics and Biology	88,520	May-00
High Throughput Genotyping and Bioinformatics Facility for Forestry and Fisheries Genetic Management	218,216	May-00
Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy in the Study of the Neurobiology of Psychiatric Disorders	62,388	May-00
State-of-the-Art Modernization of a Unique Hydrodynamics Facility for Interdisciplinary Oceanographic Research	124,986	May-00
The Molecular Basis of Cystic Fibrosis	44,276	Nov-99
5-Axis Milling Machine with Open Architecture Controller and Sensors and Instrumentation	197,406	Jun-99
A New Laboratory for Comparative Genomics	100,000	Jun-99
Augmentative and Alternative Communication (AAC) Lab	43,425	Jun-99
Health Deficiencies in Nova Scotia. Magnitude and Etiology.	87,020	Jun-99
Infrastructure for Environmental Physiology and Ergonomics Research	40,000	Jun-99
Integrated Transgenic Facility	61,522	Jun-99
Ocean/Atmosphere Circulation Modelling and Prediction from Labrador to Maine	138,800	Jun-99
Pediatric Transplantation Laboratory Infrastructure	64,337	Jun-99
Centre for Advanced Research and Development in Global Information Networking	3,120,000	Mar-99
Animal Quarters Isolation and Containment Renovation Project	139,336	Oct-98
Innovative Assessment Techniques for Non-Communicating Children	139,571	Oct-98
Studies on Petroleum Compounds	119,120	Oct-98
Infrastructure for Fisheries and Marine Biological Research	193,600	Aug-98
Pediatric Nephrology Laboratory Infrastructure	57,283	Aug-98
Research and Development of Next Generation Internet Routing Protocols	84,000	Aug-98
Ti: Sapphire Picosecond Laser System with Absorption, Reflectance and Fluorescence Detection for Research into Fast Chemical Reactions	300,000	Aug-98
Total CFI Awards for Dalhousie University	***$ 10,425,357***	
Mount Saint Vincent University		
Technology Learning: A Centre for Applied Research in Education	$ 139,020	Feb-00
Total CFI Awards for Mount Saint Vincent University	***$ 139,020***	
Nova Scotia Agricultural College		
Enhancing Infrastructure Capabilities for Water Quality Research	$ 107,250	Oct-99
Enhancing the Capability of the Agricultural Genomics Centre at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College	299,149	Oct-99
Integrated Systems Approach to Improving Wild Blueberry Physiology, Protection, and Production	113,454	Mar-99
NSAC Cropping Systems Research Centre	290,000	Mar-99
Canadian Centre for Fur Animal Research (CCFAR)	174,650	Jan-99
Development of a Pasture Research Centre at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College to Investigate Sustainable Forage-Ruminant Production Systems in Atlantic Canada	135,600	Jan-99
Systematic Monitoring of Environmental Regulation of Plant Growth, Development, Yield, and Composition	139,936	Jan-99
Total CFI Awards for Nova Scotia Agricultural College	***$ 1,260,039***	
Nova Scotia Community College		
Geomatics Research Along the Atlantic Coastal Zone with Multi-Disciplinary Applications to Sustainable Resource Management	$ 640,000	Jun-99
Total CFI Awards for Nova Scotia Community College	***$ 640,000***	
Saint Mary's University		
Maritime Provinces Spatial Analysis Research Unit	$ 185,551	Jul-00
Saint Mary's University Taxonomy Laboratory	90,035	Feb-00
Mechanisms and Alternatives in Ecosystem Remediation	521,107	Oct-99
Multi-Disciplinary High Performance Computing	185,790	Jun-99
Total CFI Awards for Saint Mary's University	***$ 982,483***	
St. Francis Xavier University		
Aquatic Systems Dynamics Project	$ 597,920	Jun-99
Completion of the Advanced Microscopy Facility	183,840	Jun-99
Total CFI Awards for St. Francis Xavier University	***$ 781,760***	
Nova Scotia CFI Awards Total	***$ 14,842,054***	

Source: CFI Website (http://www.fcar.qc.ca:1501/fci/owa/en_reper_subv), July 2000

To July 2000 the CFI had granted $839 million in awards across the nation, with $14.2 million going to Nova Scotia universities and $0.6 million to the Nova Scotia Community College (Table 17), for a total investment in the province of $14.8 million. The provincial government agreed to match the 40 per cent CFI contribution, leaving the institutions to raise the remaining 20 per cent of project costs. It supplied $9.2 million in matching funds through the Economic Diversification Agreement with the federal government. It is anticipated that the federal government's recently announced Atlantic Innovation Fund will supply matching funds for the remaining $5.6 million and for any new awards.

CANADA RESEARCH CHAIRS PROGRAM

The 2000 federal budget allotted $900 million over five years to establish 2,000 research chairs across the country. This program will strengthen Canada's base of world-class researchers, promote research excellence within our universities, and encourage our leading researchers to remain in Canada. These researchers will enhance the growth of Canada's knowledge-based economy and lead to discovery, innovation and commercialization, generating jobs, growth, wealth, and improved quality of life for Canadians.

There are two types of chairs under this program. Tier I chairs are intended to attract established researchers who have been acknowledged by their peers as leaders in their fields. These chairs, valued at $200,000 per year, have a seven-year term and are renewable. Tier II chairs are intended to attract young researchers who are recognized by their peers as having the potential to lead their research fields. The Tier II chairs are valued at $100,000 per year and have a five-year term, renewable once.

The number of chairs allocated to the larger universities is based on funding from the Canadian Institutes of Health Research, Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council, and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council. Six per cent of the 2,000 chairs (120 chairs) have been set aside for a special allocation to smaller institutions that receive 1 per cent or less of the total research granting council funds.

Through to 2004–05, Nova Scotia institutions have been allocated 32 Tier I and 42 Tier II appointments, for a total of 74 chairs (Table 18). Forty-three chairs (58 per cent) have been awarded to Dalhousie University.

TABLE 18: CANADA RESEARCH CHAIRS

Institution	*Tier I*	*Tier II*	*Total*
Acadia University	3	4	7
Atlantic School of Theology	0	0	0
Dalhousie University	21	22	43
Mount Saint Vincent University	1	3	4
Nova Scotia Agricultural College	1	3	4
Nova Scotia College of Art and Design	0	0	0
Saint Mary's University	2	4	6
St. Francis Xavier University	2	4	6
University College of Cape Breton	2	2	4
University of King's College	0	0	0
Université Sainte-Anne	0	0	0
TOTAL	***32***	***42***	***74***

Source: Association of Atlantic Universities

FACULTY RENEWAL

THE NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE[3]

Universities across Canada are facing serious faculty shortages as a result of the hiring patterns of the last 40 years and funding reductions during the early- to mid-1990s. The majority of the faculty in our institutions today were recruited between 1955 and 1970. Over that period, the number of faculty increased by over 400 per cent, from 6,000 to 25,000. In 1976 almost 50 per cent of the university faculty in Canada were under 40 and only 10 per cent older than 55. The need to reduce spending in the 1990s forced institutions to cut academic salaries by $250 million through natural attrition and early retirements. Now, 29 per cent of all full-time faculty are 55 or over and only 16 per cent are under 40. The aging problem is most severe in the humanities and education, since these disciplines underwent the least replacement of faculty in the early 1990s. As of 1998–99, there were 3,285 (8.9 per cent) fewer full-time faculty at Canadian universities than in 1993–94 (33,665 faculty compared to 36,950).

Reductions in faculty have led to an increase in the teaching load of each faculty member. This may have a negative effect on research activity and may in turn lead to further losses as faculty are drawn out of the country by higher salaries (the average salary for full and associate professors has decreased from just over $83,000 in the early 1970s to below $80,000 in 1996), more research resources, and more time available for research. These movements often occur at the height of academic careers.

While faculty downsizing has been occurring in Canada, such countries as France, the United States, and Germany have been directing more resources to university education, with increases in both per-student expenditures and the number of faculty. The positive impact of this increased spending is enhanced by an overall weak enrolment growth. Between the early 1990s and 1997, full-time faculty numbers increased by 5 per cent in the United States, by 27 per cent in France (twice the average increase in enrolment), and by 8 per cent in Germany (where enrolment growth was flat).

Recent improvements in most provincial economies have resulted in a reinvestment in higher education, and now efforts are underway to recover from faculty downsizing and to address an increase in student enrolments as the children of the baby boomers begin to reach university age. The Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC) predicts that recruitment among the Canadian university system could climb from its current level of 1,000 new faculty per year to as many as 3,000 new faculty per year over the next decade.

Enrolment growth is anticipated to be unequal across the country. While Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia will experience strong growth (8 to 17 per cent), a slight decline is expected in Saskatchewan and a modest increase is anticipated in Manitoba. In the east, modest declines are predicted for Quebec and New Brunswick, a strong 28 per cent decline is expected in Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island enrolments are expected to remain steady. Nova Scotia may experience a slight growth of 1 to 2 per cent.

The high participation rate of the baby boomers is expected to be exceeded by their children, since the likelihood of attending university is far greater if one or both parents have a degree. In the baby boomer population, 17 per cent of those aged 45 to 54 have a university degree compared to just 6 per cent 15 years ago. Over the next 10 years, participation rates are expected to increase 1.3 per cent for women and 2.3 per cent for men. This, coupled with population growth, could see full-time enrolments increase by as much as 20 to 25 per cent, from 575,000 currently to about 700,000.

The AUCC predicts that by the year 2010 universities will have had to replace about 20,000 departing faculty[4] and to create an additional 10,000 faculty positions[5] to meet growth requirements, bringing the overall level of new hiring over the next 10 years to approximately 30,000. This is almost as many faculty as are now in the Canadian university system. With universities in the process of hiring in large numbers, the depth of the talent pool will be depleted very quickly, through competition from universities in both the United States and Canada, as well as governments and private industry. Throughout this process, small institutions such as those in Nova Scotia will be the most vulnerable, being less able to match the compensation packages and resources offered at large institutions.

3. Summarized from "Faculty," in AUCC Trends, The Canadian University in Profile, and "Revitalizing universities through faculty renewal" by Leanne Elliott, in AUCC Research File, March 2000, Volume 4, number 1.

4. Based on 1998 data from Statistics Canada, 10,264 full-time faculty were 55 years of age or older and 6,678 were between 50 and 54. All of those 55 or older, and half of those between 50 and 54, can be assumed to retire over the next ten years. Another 3,500 faculty could be lost from the system at all age levels for various reasons, including recruitment by other countries. Replacement of these losses, combined with the restoration of the more than 3,000 positions lost from the system and not replaced, could total approximately 20,000.

5. Given that the 1993-94 system had about 37,000 full-time faculty, a 25 per cent increase in enrolments could require a 9,250 increase in faculty numbers.

THE NOVA SCOTIA SITUATION

Based on data provided by the institutions to the MPHEC, faculty losses in Nova Scotia between 1993–94 and 1998–99 have been the lowest in the country, with a loss of 0.9 per cent (18 faculty), from 1,932 to 1,914 (Table 19). Data provided by Statistics Canada shows that other jurisdictions have lost between 1.3 and 22 per cent, with Canada as a whole experiencing an 8.9 per cent reduction (Table 20 and Figure 11). Over this six-year period, enrolments in the Nova Scotia system decreased by 0.4 per cent, from 38,120 in 1993–94 to

TABLE 19: FULL-TIME FACULTY AT NOVA SCOTIA UNIVERSITIES

	1993–94	*1994–95*	*1995–96*	*1996–97*	*1997–98*	*1998–99*	*Difference (1998–99 less 1993–94)*	*% Difference*
Acadia	225	225	219	209	201	205	-20	-8.9%
AST	9	9	9	9	10	10	1	11.1%
Dalhousie	890	870	836	823	883	898	8	0.9%
MSVU	153	154	163	154	148	139	-14	-9.2%
NSAC	65	61	65	61	63	61	-4	-6.2%
NSCAD	42	42	40	39	39	42	0	0.0%
SMU	216	211	222	199	210	201	-15	-6.9%
St. FX	176	180	179	188	190	195	19	10.8%
UCCB	95	90	92	99	102	103	8	8.4%
UKC	23	25	27	26	28	28	5	21.7%
USA	38	40	42	40	36	32	-6	-15.8%
TOTAL	***1,932***	***1,907***	***1,894***	***1,847***	***1,910***	***1,914***	***-18***	***-0.9%***

Source: Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission

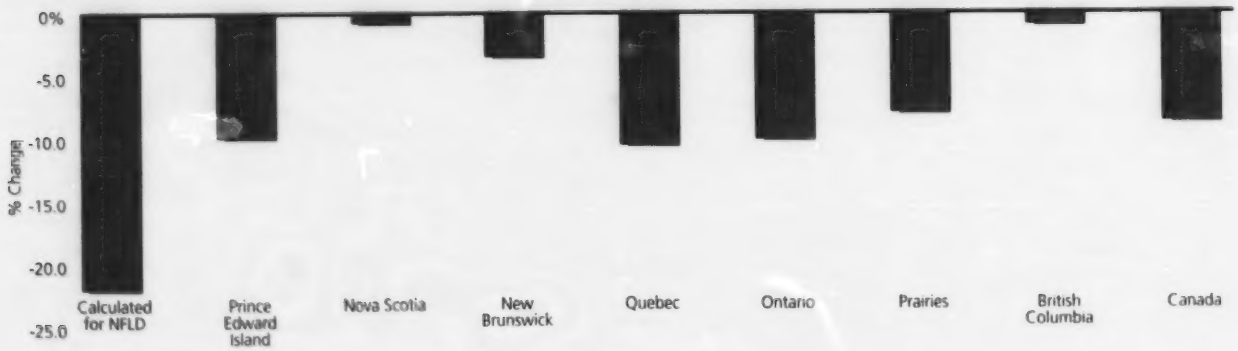
TABLE 20: NUMBER OF UNIVERSITY FACULTY BY REGION, 1993–94 COMPARED TO 1998–99

	1993–94	*1998–99*	*Difference*	*% Change*
Atlantic Region	4,414	4,092	-322	-7.3%
Calculated for Newfoundland[1]	1,095	854	-241	-22.0%
Prince Edward Island	199	179	-20	-10.1%
Nova Scotia	1,932	1,914	-18	-0.9%
New Brunswick	1,188	1,145	-43	-3.6%
Quebec	9,013	8,046	-967	-10.7%
Ontario	13,837	12,411	-1,426	-10.3%
Prairies	6,426	5,899	-527	-8.2%
British Columbia	3,260	3,217	-43	-1.3%
Canada	***36,950***	***33,665***	***-3,285***	***-8.9%***

Source: Statistics Canada and the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission (for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick data)
1 Values for Newfoundland determined by subtracting Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick from the Atlantic Region. Data reported in the Memorial University of Newfoundland Fact Book produce a % change value of only -9.1%.

FIGURE 11

Change in Number of University Faculty (1993–94 Compared to 1998–99)



Source: Statistics Canada and the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission

37,958 in 1998–99 (Table 21). Within Nova Scotia, there appear to be no significant differences between disciplines with respect to faculty aging.

In the Nova Scotia system, 16 per cent of university faculty are under 40 and 28 per cent are 55 or over, matching the national average. However, less than 16 per cent of the faculty are under 40 at six institutions, and one of these has more than twice the national and provincial average of faculty at 55 years of age or older (Table 22). These provincial averages have clearly shifted from 1993–94, when 20 per cent of the faculty were under 40 and only 21 per cent were 55 or over. Thus, although Nova Scotia appears unaffected by faculty aging compared to many other jurisdictions, over the next 10 years approximately 500 faculty (25 per cent) will need to be replaced just to maintain current staffing levels. Our institutions will face the challenge of retaining existing personnel and recruiting new staff in competition with universities and public and private research organizations in a global market.

Anecdotal information obtained from university members across the province indicates that several institutions have lost between 20 and 50 faculty members, suggesting that Nova Scotia has not been as unscathed by faculty losses as the MPHEC data suggests. As much of the data collected by the MPHEC from the institutions is forwarded to Statistics Canada and then back to the province, where it often becomes the basis for policy decisions, it is important that the data accurately portray the situation on our campuses. Council staff would gladly invite any comments from the university community concerning the accuracy of these data.

TABLE 21: ENROLMENTS (HEAD COUNT), NOVA SCOTIA INSTITUTIONS

	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	Difference (1998–99 less 1993–94)	% Difference
Acadia	4,360	4,240	4,270	4,230	4,092	3,804	-556	-12.8%
AST	127	108	109	104	102	129	2	1.6%
Dalhousie	12,405	12,339	12,292	12,337	12,520	12,697	292	2.4%
MSVU	3,636	3,602	3,723	3,728	3,548	3,728	92	2.5%
NSAC	831	844	938	952	941	885	54	6.5%
NSCAD	593	576	564	662	785	817	224	37.8%
SMU	7,908	7,604	7,013	7,170	7,235	7,308	-600	-7.6%
St. FX	3,657	3,781	3,735	3,724	3,952	4,132	475	13.0%
UCCB	3,411	3,296	3,316	3,493	3,537	3,274	-137	-4.0%
UKC	702	694	769	805	862	867	165	23.5%
USA	490	431	382	356	334	317	-173	-35.3%
TOTAL	***38,120***	***37,515***	***37,111***	***37,561***	***37,908***	***37,958***	***-162***	***-0.4%***

Source: Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission

TABLE 22: NOVA SCOTIA UNIVERSITY FACULTY UNDER 40 AND 55 AND OVER

	1998–99				1993–94			
	Faculty Under 40		Faculty 55 and Over		Faculty Under 40		Faculty 55 and Over	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Acadia	34	16.6%	64	31.2%	35	15.6%	57	25.3%
AST	1	10.0%	7	70.0%	2	22.2%	4	44.4%
Dalhousie	150	16.7%	238	26.5%	163	18.3%	193	21.7%
MSVU	12	8.6%	37	26.6%	29	19.0%	26	17.0%
NSAC	5	8.2%	10	16.4%	18	27.7%	4	6.2%
NSCAD	2	4.8%	10	23.8%	9	21.4%	9	21.4%
SMU	41	20.4%	58	28.9%	43	19.9%	39	18.1%
St. FX	42	21.5%	58	29.7%	44	25.0%	40	22.7%
UCCB	14	13.6%	31	30.1%	16	16.8%	22	23.2%
UKC	4	14.3%	7	25.0%	4	17.4%	5	21.7%
USA	5	15.6%	7	21.9%	13	34.2%	1	2.6%
Total	***310***	***16.2%***	***527***	***27.5%***	***376***	***19.5%***	***400***	***20.7%***

Source: Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission

MARITIME PROVINCES HIGHER EDUCATION COMMISSION

The Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission (MPHEC) is an agency of the Council of Maritime Premiers and was established in 1974. The NSCHE works closely with the Commission in order to provide complementary services to the institutions and assure government and the public in general of the quality of the university system.

The MPHEC has four principal functions:

Quality Assurance
The MPHEC undertakes measures intended to provide continuous improvement in the quality of academic programs and teaching.

Data and Information
The MPHEC collects data that ensures the public accountability of the post-secondary institutions under its jurisdiction.

Stimulating Cooperative Action
The MPHEC promotes cooperation among institutions and between institutions and government in order to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the post-secondary system.

Administration of Regional Programs
The MPHEC administers funding transfers among the Maritime provinces for regional programs and outside the region as required to provide educational opportunities for Maritime students.

Membership on the MPHEC is drawn from the three provinces and represents higher education institutions, governments, and the general public (see Table 23 for a current membership list).

QUALITY ASSURANCE AND ENROLMENT GROWTH

The Nova Scotia universities, along with their New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island counterparts, are required to submit new programs, or programs that are being changed substantially, for review and approval by the MPHEC. This review ensures that the proposed program is academically sound, that the university has the necessary resources to offer the program (e.g., faculty, library resources, laboratory or specialized facilities, and equipment) and that there is no unnecessary duplication within or among the provinces.

All program approvals carried out by the MPHEC from April 1, 1999 to March 31, 2000 are listed in Table 24.

TABLE 23: MEMBERS OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES HIGHER EDUCATION COMMISSION

*Category**	*Name*	*Province*	*Expiry Date of Appointment*
a	Dr. John Crossley, Chair	Prince Edward Island	March 31, 2003
c	Mme. Lucille Auffrey	New Brunswick	March 31, 2001
c	Mr. Noel Baldwin	New Brunswick	March 31, 2002
b	Dr. Susan Clark	Nova Scotia	December 31, 2000
b	Mr. Mike Clow	Prince Edward Island	March 31, 2002
a	Mme. Lucille Collette	New Brunswick	March 31, 2002
c	Mr. Mark Frison	Nova Scotia	March 31, 2001
b	Ms. Jolène LeBlanc	New Brunswick	March 31, 2001
a	Dr. Michael Leiter	Nova Scotia	March 31, 2002
c	Ms. Sue Loucks	Prince Edward Island	March 31, 2003
a	Dr. Bernard M. MacDonald	Nova Scotia	March 31, 2001
b	Ms. Marie T. Mullaly	Nova Scotia	November 30, 2000
b	Ms. Debbie Pineau	Prince Edward Island	March 31, 2002
b	Dr. Alastair Saunders	Nova Scotia	March 31, 2002
c	Mr. Richard Tingley	New Brunswick	March 31, 2001
a	Dr. Judith Woodsworth	Nova Scotia	March 31, 2001
ex officio	Dr. Carmelita Boivin-Cole, CEO		

* a – university
b – senior public officials or executive heads of non-university institutions
c – public-at-large

Source: Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission

TABLE 24: MPHEC PROGRAM ACTION INDEX, APRIL 1, 1999 TO MARCH 31, 2000

Institution	Program	Type	Action	Date
Acadia University	Bachelor of Applied Science (General)	Modified Program	CR[1]	3/21/00
Dalhousie University[2, 3]	B.A., Minor in Film Studies	New Program	CR	1/21/99
Dalhousie University	B.Eng. in Biological Engineering	Modified Program	CR	6/22/99
Dalhousie University	B.Sc., Minor in Environmental Studies	New Program	CR	6/22/99
Dalhousie University[4]	M.B.A. in Information Technology	New Program	Approved	6/28/99
Dalhousie University	Master of Electronic Commerce	New Program	Approved	6/28/99
Dalhousie University	B.A., Honours in Philosophy (Cognitive Studies)	New Program	CR	6/30/99
Dalhousie University	M.Eng. (Internetworking)	New Program	CR	9/15/99
Dalhousie University	B.Sc., Joint Major/Combined Honours, concentration in Environmental Science	New Program	Approved	9/20/99
Dalhousie University	Bachelor of Health Sciences	New Program	Deferred	9/20/99
Dalhousie University	M.Sc. in Medical Sciences	New Program	Approved	9/20/99
Dalhousie University	Master of Applied Science in Biomedical Engineering	New Program	Approved	9/20/99
Dalhousie University	Master of Information Technology in Education	New Program	Deferred	9/20/99
Dalhousie University	Ph.D. in Medical Sciences	New Program	Approved	9/20/99
Dalhousie University	Undergraduate Diploma in Disability Management	New Program	Approved	9/20/99
Dalhousie University	Master of Public Administration in Management	New Program	CR	9/24/99
Dalhousie University	B.Sc. in Nursing (Arctic Nursing)	New Program	Approved	11/29/99
Dalhousie University[5]	B.A., Combined Honours in History of Science and Technology	New Program	CR	2/1/00
Dalhousie University	Nurse Practitioner Undergraduate Diploma	New Program	Deferred	9/20/99
Dalhousie University[6]	Nurse Practitioner Undergraduate Diploma	New Program	Approved	2/7/00
Mount Saint Vincent University[7, 3]	M.A. in Child and Youth Study	New Program	Approved	11/18/98
Nova Scotia Agricultural College	B.Sc. in Agriculture, Major in Agricultural Environmental Studies	New Program	CR	11/19/99
St. Francis Xavier University	M.Ed.	Modified Program	CR	1/11/00
St. Francis Xavier University	Post-RN Undergraduate Degree (Distance), B.Sc. Nursing	Modified Program	Approved	2/7/00
St. Francis Xavier University/ University College of Cape Breton[8]	B.Sc. in Nursing	New Program	Approved	2/7/00
University College of Cape Breton	Bachelor of Technology in Manufacturing	New Program	CR	6/18/99
University College of Cape Breton	Bachelor of Technology in Chemical Sciences	New Program	CR	9/29/99
University College of Cape Breton	B.A., Honours in Communications	New Program	CR	12/17/99
University College of Cape Breton	Bachelor of Technology in Petroleum	New Program	CR	12/17/99
University College of Cape Breton	Undergraduate Diploma in Petroleum Engineering Technology	New Program	CR	12/17/99
University College of Cape Breton	B.A., Major in Anthropology	New Program	CR	1/11/00
University College of Cape Breton	B.A., Major in English with Specialization in Dramatic Literature	New Program	CR	3/21/00
University of King's College[9]	B.A., Combined Honours in Early Modern Studies	New Program	CR	8/17/99
University of King's College[9]	B.A., Combined Honours in History of Science and Technology	New Program	CR	2/1/00
Université Sainte-Anne[10]	B.A./B.Ed.	Modified Program	Deferred	6/28/99
Université Sainte-Anne[10]	B.Sc./B.Ed.	Modified Program	Deferred	6/28/99

1. Approved by Cursory Review. In this process, introduced in 1999, the MPHEC determines that the proposed change is consistent with the institution's mandate and involves no duplication with other institutions nor needs any additional financial resources. It can thus be approved quickly.
2. In partnership with Nova Scotia College of Art and Design, Mount Saint Vincent University, Saint Mary's University, and University of King's College.
3. Omitted from the 1999 Annual Report; included here for completeness.
4. Articulated program with ITI.
5. Joint program with University of King's College.
6. Approved with the understanding that Dalhousie will explain to every potential student the legislative status, or lack thereof, of nurse practitioners in the region.
7. Conditional on review within three years re: youth focus and full review after five years.
8. Joint program.
9. Joint program with Dalhousie University.
10. Awaiting completion of education program review.

Source: Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission

PROGRAM GROUPINGS

TABLE 25: UNDERGRADUATE AND FIRST PROFESSIONAL PROGRAM GROUPINGS

Arts

Anthropology
Art
Arts & Social Sciences
Asian Studies
Atlantic Canada Studies
Canadian Studies
Celtic Studies
Classics
Communications
Community Studies
Comparative Religions
Contemporary Studies
Drama
Economics
English
Fine Arts
Folklore
Foundation Year
French
Geography
German
Gerontology
Greek
History
Humanities
Interdepartmental Studies
Interdisciplinary Studies
International Development
Irish Studies
Latin
Mi'kmaq Studies
Modern Languages
Music
Music Theory
NSCAD Undergraduate Courses
Philosophy
Political Science
Russian
Sociology
Spanish
Theatre
Theology
Women's Studies

Science

Anatomy
Animal Science
Biochemistry
Biology
Chemistry
Earth Sciences
Environmental Science
Food Science
Geology
Interdepartmental Studies
Mathematics
Microbiology
Natural Science
Oceanography
Physics
Physiology & Biophysics
Plant Science
Psychology
Science

Professional

Adult Education
Agricultural Engineering
Applied Science/ Engineering General
Architecture
Business Administration
Child & Youth Study
Community Health & Epidemiology
Computer Science
Dentistry
Education
Engineering
Health Professions
Human Ecology
Information Management
Journalism
Law
Medicine
Nursing
Nursing (Outpost)
Nursing (Distance Education)
Occupational Therapy
Pathology
Pharmacology
Pharmacy
Physical Education
Physiotherapy
Public Administration
Public Relations
Recreation Management
Social Work
Tourism & Hospitality

Non-Degree

Agricultural Engineering Technology
Animal Science Technician
Biology Technology
Business Technology (Computer)
Business Technology (Hospital Administration)
Business Technology (Office Administration)
Business Technology (Other)
Chemistry Technology
Dental Hygiene
Engineering Technology
Health Services Administration
Humanities Technology
Immersion
Physics Technology
Plant Science Technician

TABLE 26: GRADUATE PROGRAM GROUPINGS

Arts	*Science*	*Professional*	*Ph.D.*
Art Education	Agriculture	Adult Education	Biology
Atlantic Canada Studies	Astronomy	Applied Science	Chemistry
Classics	Biology	Architecture	Classics
Developmental Economics	Chemistry	Business Administration	Computer Science
Economics	Earth Sciences/Geology	Combined LLB/Master's degrees	Divinity
History	Environmental Studies	Computer Science	Earth Sciences
Humanities	Mathematics & Statistics	Divinity	Economics
Interdisciplinary Studies	No Major Reported	Education	Engineering
International Development	Oceanography	Engineering	English
Languages	Physics	Geography	French
No Major Reported	Psychology	Health Education	History
Philosophy	Science	Health Services Administration	Interdisciplinary Studies
Social Sciences		Human Communications Disorders	Law
Theology		Human Ecology	Mathematics & Statistics
Women's Studies		Kinesiology	Oceanography
		Law	Pharmacy
		Library Science & Information Science	Philosophy
		Marine Management	Physics
		MD/PhD	Political Science
		Nursing	Psychology
		Nursing/Health Services Administration	
		Oral Surgery	
		Pharmacy	
		Physical Education, Recreation and Leisure Studies	
		Physiotherapy	
		Post-graduate Medicine	
		Public Administration	
		School Psychology	
		Social Work	
		Theological Studies	
		Urban and Rural Planning	

ORDER-IN-COUNCIL DOCUMENT

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

NOVA SCOTIA

Certified to be a true copy of an Order of his Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia in Council made the 20th day of June, A. D., 1989

89-692

The Governor in Council on the report and recommendation of the Minister of Advanced Education and Job Training dated the 16th day of June, A.D., 1989, pursuant to The Appropriations Act, 1989, and Chapter 255 of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1967, the Public Service Act, is pleased to:

(1) establish the Nova Scotia Council on Higher Education;

(2) appoint:

(a) Dr. Joseph Jabbra (March 31, 1990) of Halifax, in the County of Halifax;

(b) Dr. Kathryn Bindon (March 31, 1992) of Halifax, in the County of Halifax;

(c) Ross Towler (March 31, 1992) of Halifax, in the County of Halifax;

(d) Carmen F. Moir (March 31, 1991) of Dartmouth, in the County of Halifax;

(e) Dermot Mulrooney (March 31, 1992) of Dartmouth, in the County of Halifax;

(f) Rev. Dr. Leger Comeau (March 31, 1991) of Church Point, in the County of Digby;

(g) Royden Trainor (March 31, 1990) of Port Hawkesbury, in the County of Inverness;

(h) Mrs. Ruth Pulsifer (March 31, 1992) of Truro, in the County of Colchester; and

(i) such other persons as may be appointed from time to time by the Minister of Advanced Education and Job Training,

to be members of the Nova Scotia Council on Higher Education to the date shown in brackets immediately following each name;

(3) confirm Gerald J. McCarthy to be Chairman of the Nova Scotia Council on Higher Education;

(4) determine the Nova Scotia Council on Higher Education to be an advisory body to the Minister of Advanced Education and Job Training and to the Governor in Council and to direct that it is the function and duty of the Nova Scotia Council on Higher Education to:

(a) recommend to the Governor in Council each year the total sum that should be appropriated for allocation among the universities, both for capital and operating expenditures;

(b) recommend to the Governor in Council each year the allocation among the universities of the operating and capital assistance provided by the Province;

(c) establish, in conjunction with the universities, a long-range plan for the development of a co-ordinated system of university education;

(d) inquire into and review the delivery of all university programs to determine whether they are being delivered in a cost effective manner;

(e) in consultation with the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission, recommend the approval or disapproval of public funding for new programs proposed by universities;

(f) in consultation with the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission, recommend the discontinuance of public funding for programs that the Council determines are no longer necessary to meet the established goals of university education;

(g) in conjunction with the universities, review financial information to ensure that a high standard of financial management prevails;

(h) request reports and returns from the universities respecting revenues and expenditures and prescribe the form and content thereof; and

(i) advise on university affairs;

(5) require the Nova Scotia Council on Higher Education to:

(a) manage its affairs and follow such procedures in the management of its affairs as directed, from time to time, by the Minister of Advanced Education and Job Training;

(b) report to the Minister of Advanced Education and Job Training or the Governor in Council, as directed by the said Minister or upon the request of the said Minister; and

(c) carry out its functions and duties with respect to the following institutions, which for the purpose of this Order, are referred to as "universities":

(i) Acadia University,

(ii) Atlantic School of Theology,

(iii) Dalhousie University,

(iv) Mount Saint Vincent University,

(v) Nova Scotia Agricultural College,

(vi) Nova Scotia College of Art and Design,

(vii) Nova Scotia College of Geographic Sciences,

(viii) Nova Scotia Teachers College,

(ix) Saint Mary's University,

(x) Saint Francis Xavier University,

(xi) Technical University of Nova Scotia,

(xii) Universite Sainte-Anne,

(xiii) University College of Cape Breton,

(xiv) University of King's College,

and such other universities as the Nova Scotia Council on Higher Education is directed to include, from time to time, by the Minister of Advanced Education and Job Training or the Governor in Council;

(6) determine the remuneration of each member of the Nova Scotia Council on Higher Education who is not an employee of the Province to be $150.00 for each day or part thereof while engaged in the duties as a member of the Council and reasonsble expenses as directed by the Minister of Advanced Education and Job Training.

H. F. G. STEVENS, Q.C.,
CLERK OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.